

# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION

VOL. XXX.—NEW SERIES, No. 1239.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1869.

PRICE UNSTAMPED.. 5d.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

## CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	State of Religion in the	781
Ecclesiastical Policy in	Western States .....	781
the House of Peers ..	Religious and Denomi-	
A Few Words about the	national News .....	783
Bishops .....	Parliamentary Intelli-	
777	gence .....	785
Ecclesiastical Notes ..	Notices for Next Session	785
778	The Irish Land Question	786
The Scheme of Ecclesia-	Harvest Prospects .....	786
tical Loans in Ireland	New Acts of Parliament ..	786
779	Court, Official, and Per-	
The Irish Protestant	sonal News .....	786
Church .....	Postscript .....	787
779	LEADING ARTICLES:	
Ecclesiastical Notices for	Summary .....	788
Next Session .....	The Irish Land Question	788
779	The Centenary of the	
Voluntaryism in Scot-	Buonapartes .....	789
land .....	Lancashire and India ..	789
779	Foreign and Colonial ..	790
Mr. Gillman on the	CORRESPONDENCE:	
Westminster Confes-	Mr. Matthew Arnold ..	792
sion .....	Strangers in Places of	
780	Worship .....	792
The Voysey Prosecution	Literature .....	793
780		
How the Disestablish-		
ment of the Irish		
Church is viewed in		
Germany .....		
780		
Religion in Germany—		
Attempted Assassina-		
tion .....		
781		

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### ECCLIASTICAL POLICY IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

THERE are clear signs in the political world that some new disturbing forces have entered into the system—of which the chief are the reformed House of Commons, and their first great work, the Irish Church Act. No one accustomed to machinery can wonder if severe friction is the result. And not even a bystander can doubt that the particular place where this friction will reveal itself most seriously is in the House of Lords. The political machine will require much oiling in that department to make it work smoothly; many persons will perhaps add that it will need some organic modification. The general constitutional doctrine that that House shall represent the claims of the past, while the Lower House represents the policy or the passion of the present hour, is an abstraction which it may not be worth while to dispute. But when the past offers itself as a permanent barrier to the main stream of modern opinion, it is inevitable that either the lock-gates must be lifted, or that the lock must be carried away. The new forces of which we have spoken are, moreover, certain to be permanent in their action. There can be no retrogression in representation, and the great precedent established in the Irish Church Bill cannot fail to be fruitful in legislative consequences. If, then, the House of Lords refuses to accommodate itself to the circumstances, the friction will continue until some serious disaster occurs.

We do not, however, anticipate such an issue. More than a little allowance is to be made for the first irritation of the Hereditary Chamber at hearing so many persistent and simultaneous outcries for reform from without, and time must be conceded for reconsideration and repentance. Dr. Markham tells us, in his history of the Abyssinian Expedition, that even the half-mad Theodore, although—on one of his last nights at Magdala, overcome with disgust and *araki*—he had risen in a rage from his couch and suddenly ordered the massacre of two hundred captives who aroused him from sleep by loud clamours for food, yet he spent the succeeding night in prayer, confessing that he was intoxicated when he committed the fearful deed, and pleading that it should not be laid to his charge. Much more than may we hope that the Lords, now that in a sort of fury they have hurled down the precipice so many un-

welcome projected reforms, will improve the vacation by reflecting upon what they have done, and resolving to do so no more. They live and move in the common atmosphere of English opinion, and, like many of their countrymen, will concede, after a burst of temper, measures which violently conflict with the preconceptions or imagined interests of a lifetime. Not the less, however, will it be the business of the state-machinists to consider how far it will agree with the exigencies of the time, or the sovereignty of the nation, to depend for improvements on the good pleasure of one minute fraction of the population, how distinguished soever they may be in rank or possessions; and those who, understanding most profoundly the value of a Second Chamber, desire its perpetuation in strength and efficiency, will be foremost in demanding that the veto of the Peers shall be brought under general regulation, be exercised on some intelligible principle, and according to some amended rules.

It is not at all impossible that one of the earliest modifications to be suggested to the House of Peers may bear reference to the Episcopal Bench. A very large proportion of the measures passed by large majorities in the House of Commons, and sustained by a broad and deep public opinion, yet summarily rejected by the Peers, relate to ecclesiastical questions, or involve an ecclesiastical element; and this circumstance is likely to draw general attention to the political conduct of the Spiritual Lords of Parliament. It is unfortunate that the Episcopal Bench is less amenable to the influence of national opinion than any other portion of the Upper House—and the friction resulting from the new powers and precedents, is very likely therefore to be felt, especially by that venerable company. We are not among those who have suggested or advised an immediate assault upon their position. The Right Rev. Prelates have of late required little aid from us in the promotion of right principles. Few, nevertheless, can profess surprise if independent members of Parliament have opened, without delay, the question of the removal of bishops from the House of Lords. Such movements may have little immediate result; they may even be open to just objection in some quarters as anticipating with too great eagerness an issue which must await the experience of the nation on the great experiment in Ireland; but it deserves observation that they have not originated with those who belong to any body specially organised for systematic warfare with religious establishments. They are the spontaneous product of public opinion, and express the sentiment of numbers who never even lent a finger in support of the Liberation Society.

We have neither advice nor prediction to offer on the occasion. The social opinion which in England finally takes the form of definite legislation is far less subject to the control or inspiration of the press than is sometimes imagined. The press supplies the materials for judgment, and the people of all grades are increasingly learning to draw their own conclusions. There are, too, unexpected gusts and currents in this atmosphere of opinion which confound the prognostications of the weather-wise, yet suddenly turn all the leaves of the forest at once in the direction of the gale. It is impossible to assert that even so great a "revolution" as the removal of the "Lords

Spiritual" from their place of power in the Constitution, will be outside the circle of practical politics during the next ten years. Threatened lives, indeed, proverbially last long. A decided spirit of concession, or the infusion by fresh appointment of some more liberal "Apostolic blood" into the Episcopal body, might prolong their lease for a time; but no men in England know better than the Bishops themselves that their time is comparatively short, and that the whole mitred band must, before many years are over, follow their Irish brethren to the gates of Parliament.

In a remarkable article of last week, the *Spectator*, after enumerating and acknowledging the force of the many reasons which urge such a termination of Episcopal power in the Upper House, sums up in favour of their probationary continuance there, on the ground that there, better than anywhere else, the rulers of the Church may learn wisdom in policy, and come to understand the spirit and requirements of the age. Abandoned to their simple ecclesiastical position they would become practically and theologically as narrow as other clergymen, and offer even a more stubborn resistance to the liberal ideas of the country. It were much to be desired that history confirmed this doctrine. The Bishops have learned no political wisdom in their high estate, they have not even imbibed from their brother peers the temper of chivalry and nobility, and they have, for the most part, brought the spirit of aged tutors to bear upon the nation, as if it were a boys' school in rebellion. And thus it must be so long as the election of bishops is in the hands of Government. The circle from which "Spiritual Lords" of Parliament can be selected is always a narrow one, and the "previous occupations" of the prelates, as the *Spectator* politely puts it, seldom qualify them for assisting in the management of a kingdom. They are the great masters of timid compromise, except where money is concerned. Age seems only to reveal the earlier proclivities, and to tighten the grasp upon revenue, until not even a special Act of the Legislature can subdue the stiff-necked nonagenarian, or wrest the useless crosier from his hand.

### A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE BISHOPS.

THE attention which is just now paid to the bishops might be considered by the occupants of the Episcopal Bench to be flattering, if they could believe that it was not also dangerous. The Irish prelates must have had an uncomfortable time of it for months past; but they now know the worst, and have been relegated to a region of action in which they may gain for themselves renown as ecclesiastical administrators, without incurring odium as politicians or as legislators. But the sword has been only just suspended over the heads of the English bishops, who have the unpleasant reflection that the same Session which proved so fatal to the political position of the Irish Episcopate, has also furnished materials for a deadly assault on themselves, not merely when Parliament re-assembles, but while public opinion is being formed and guided during the recess.

Whether it were dictated by feelings of chivalry or of self-interest, it cannot be denied that the course pursued by the English bishops in connection with the Irish Church Bill has done them great, if not irreparable, damage. Nobody expected that they would insist on justice being done to Ireland, even though the English Establishment might suffer as the



result; but then neither did any one expect that they would surpass even the temporal peers in haggling for the best pecuniary terms for the threatened sister Church—nor that they would denounce Voluntarism with such envenomed earnestness—nor that they would lay Protestantism in the dust of Anglicanism by asserting her absolute inability, under the State, to cope with the pretensions and the power of the Church of Rome. And last of all, would it have been credited that, not only, but several of the Protestant bishops would, for the sake of saving a little more Church property from secularization, advocate, with the skill of accomplished sophists, the endowment of Roman Catholicism, and actually furnish the majority of votes by which a concurrent endowment clause was carried in the House of Peers.

That, under such circumstances, Mr. Hadfield should forthwith give notice of a motion, the object of which was to strip their lordships of their legislative functions, is not surprising, though the proceeding was, undoubtedly, peremptory. Although the motion was not actually proposed, it served as a timely expression of Nonconformist feeling; while the announced intention of Mr. Somerset Beaumont to introduce, next Session, a Bill with the like intent, indicates that, in Episcopalian circles, it is felt that the time has come when the question of Bishop-reform must be dealt with by the Legislature, and that, if bishops are to become what they should be, they must no longer "rear their mitred fronts in courts and parliaments." Why do the Bishops "always manage to satisfy nobody, whatever they do?" is one of a string of searching queries put by the *Church Review*, in relation to Mr. Hadfield's notice, and its practical conclusion is, that "the Church and its requirement cannot be regulated by Act of Parliament, or even by Rubrics, and the wants of to-morrow will not be those of to-day," and, therefore, that the presence of bishops in St. Stephen's, to legislate in the interest of the Church, is a mischievous mistake. "One great grievance," it says, "is the way in which our Episcopal appointments are made; and it seems likely enough, as far as that point is concerned, that the first step to a better state of things will be taken when bishops no longer have a seat in the House of Lords." Then, it proceeds to say, "we should by degrees insure a set of men whose aim would be the good of their flocks; worldly men would be less anxious to undertake duties which give much hard work and confer little dignity, and only those who realise their spiritual authority would find themselves able to manage clergy who are less and less inclined to submit to arbitrary and temporal control in spiritual things."

At present, the complaint of Churchmen is of a twofold character; it being alleged first, that the wrong men are constantly chosen as bishops, and next that there is no way of ridding the Church of its least profitable episcopal servants. The men who begin by saying *Nolo Episcopari*, and with sticking to the Episcopal Bench with a tenacity which grim death alone can overcome. Hence, whole dioceses are practically bishopless, from the age, or the physical disabilities, of their nominal heads. Thus, while there is a demand for more bishops, the cry of *cui bono?* is concurrently raised in regard to those we already have. If the cumberers of the ground will not voluntarily retire, should there be no mode of compulsorily voiding their sees? Or if there are legal or pecuniary difficulties in the way, should they not be removed before matters are further complicated by the division of sees and the creation of additional bishops? The urgency of the case must be evident, seeing that the bishops themselves have felt compelled to deal with it—the Archbishop of Canterbury stating that he brought in the Bishops' Resignation Bill at the instance of the Episcopal Bench. And as—thanks to Mr. Gladstone, rather than to the merits of the measure—the Bill has become law, it will be well to examine its provisions as an illustration of the kind of reform which may be looked for from Episcopal Church reformers.

It should be noted that the new Act applies only to two classes of bishops, viz., to those who choose to resign, on the ground of age, or of some mental or permanent physical infirmity, and to those who are proved to be incapacitated "by reason of permanent mental infirmity." In the former case, her Majesty may, "by order in Council declare such archbishopric or bishopric to be vacant;" and may appoint a successor; the retiring prelate having secured to him a pension amounting to two thirds of his income, and, "upon special grounds," the continued occupation of the episcopal palace. In the second case, the course of proceeding will be best described in the words of the statute:—

Upon the receipt of such certificate of mental incapacity, it shall be lawful for her Majesty to grant to the dean and chapter of the diocese a licence to proceed to

the election of a bishop coadjutor, accompanied by a letter missive from her Majesty, containing the name of the person whom her Majesty may desire to be appointed bishop coadjutor of the diocese to which the bishop certified to be incapacitated belongs, and the dean and chapter shall thereupon proceed in reference to the election of the person named as bishop coadjutor in the same manner in all respects as if a licence had been granted to them to proceed to the election of a bishop, accompanied by the usual letter missive, and the person named as bishop coadjutor, when so elected, shall be confirmed and consecrated a bishop in like manner as if the bishop of the diocese were vacant.

The relative positions of the incapacitated bishop and of the coadjutor bishop are defined in an elaborate series of provisions. Thus the episcopal lunatic is to retain "his rank, style, and privilege," including even his seat in Parliament. He is also to retain his income, subject to the payment of 2,000*l.* a year to the coadjutor bishop, and is also to "retain all the temporalities of his see, except the patronage." The "coadjutor" is not to be "installed," or to "sue for the temporalities of the see out of the Queen's hands, or to acquire any title to sit in the House of Lords." But he is to have the "spiritualities of the see," and the patronage, and when the lunatic bishop dies, he is to step into his shoes, and to be, to all intents and purposes, the bishop of the diocese. Meanwhile, he is to do all the work, and to have all the responsibility and work, without the full pay, or the full honours of the episcopal office.

We do not know what were the sensations of Episcopalian members of the House of Commons as they—to oblige the Prime Minister, rather than to satisfy their own sense of what was fitting or needful—passed through Committee the clauses of this feeble, hesitating, and clumsy measure; but we can foresee what will be the impression made upon the public, when it comes to be subjected to popular criticism during the next few months.

It is obvious at a glance that the Church of England is in a position of special and humiliating disability, when it is obliged to resort to Parliament, as the only means of ridding herself of encumbrances, in the shape of old, or otherwise incapacitated bishops. Let it also be noted that the new Act is good for nothing unless the disabled prelates consent to retire, or can be proved to be imbecile, or mad. For the case of bishops who, from distaste for Episcopal work, or a sense of unfitness, or a change of theological views, may wish to doff their mitres, the Act makes no provision. And then how tender the care bestowed upon the retiring, and even the madcap bishop! Money, palaces, peerages, and privileges, all secured to him; while the needlessness of such things for a bishop—save as to 2,000*l.* a year—is practically admitted by the appointing of "coadjutor bishops," who are to redeem the character of the Church, and to extricate the dioceses from confusion.

Lastly, it should be observed that all the anomalies—all the absurdities—all the impieties involved in the present mode of appointing Bishops of the English Church are carefully conserved by this Bishops' Resignation Act, as though they had never been denounced by Churchmen, or had scandalised Nonconformists! On this point, not a word has been heard in the way of suggestion, or protest; the bishops having themselves been fastened on the Church in the fashion prescribed by antiquated usage, provide fresh bonds, by means of which their successors may be similarly imposed on generations of Episcopalians yet unborn.

And it is possible that this new proof of the inefficiency and the unseemliness of State-Church legislation may, after all, prove to have been useless for any other purpose than to "point a moral and adorn a tale" when handled by Liberation critics. For, while the Act has been primarily framed to meet the cases of the Bishops of Exeter and Winchester, it is thought, by those who are better informed as to Episcopal intentions than ourselves, that neither prelate will avail himself of its provisions. Dr. Philpotts, we are reminded, objected to the resignation of Bishop Blomfield, and is said to object to retiring on reduced pay, in the shape of a pension, as being simoniacal. Nor will Dr. Sumner give up, if the *Record* can help it; some of the correspondents of that journal intimating that he will do "irreparable injury to his diocese" if he goes out to let Bishop Wilberforce in, and that therefore it is his "sacred duty" to remain where he is and what he is—a rich and venerable, but no longer a useful bishop.

In the face of such facts, as well as of plenty more which will be forthcoming when the proper time arrives, we anticipate for the bishops an anxious, rather than a pleasurable, recess. We have seen how they proceed in setting their house in order, and the method is of a kind which indicates that other men, of sterner stuff, and having a greater regard to what is due to the Church of England—to the country, and to

Christianity, will have to wield the besom of reform.

#### ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE late Session of Parliament has been more productive of new, and therefore unsettled, questions for legislation than any similar Session that we can call to remembrance. It is, in fact, a fair matter of debate whether the notices that are now on the notice-book of the House of Commons will not occupy almost as much attention during the recess as they would have occupied had they been brought up, in the ordinary course of business, for discussion and settlement. The fact is an indication of the generally unsatisfied state of mind upon certain subjects. Had it been possible for the Session to be prolonged another twelve months, there would probably have been a clean sweep of many questions, and an elevation of others into a commanding position of prominence. One question that will be debated with some eagerness is that of the Established Church in Wales. In proportion to income and adherents this Church is in a far less defensible position than was the Irish Ecclesiastical Establishment. It is, however, a matter for fair debate whether this is exactly the time to moot this subject. A good many will think that it is not, and, perhaps, reasonably think so. It often, however, happens, that individual instincts and purposes, even when they are opposed to those of experienced men, turn out to have been correct, and to be justified by events, and this may be the case with Mr. Watkin Williams' proposed motion.

We are glad to see the text of Mr. McLaren's Bill for the Abolition of Compulsory Church-rates in Scotland. The measure begins with the following admirable recital:—

Whereas it is desirable to assimilate the law respecting the compulsory levying of Church-rates within the different parts of the United Kingdom.

And whereas the levying of Church-rates in Ireland was abolished by an Act passed in the third and fourth year of his Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter thirty-seven.

And whereas the compulsory levying of Church-rates in England was abolished by an Act passed in the thirty-first and thirty-second year of her Majesty, chapter one hundred and nine.

And whereas it is expedient that the compulsory payment of Church-rates in Scotland should likewise be abolished.

Be it therefore enacted, etc.

It is next proposed, after a definition of terms, to prohibit the compulsory payment of any Church-rate or assessment "made in any parish or place in Scotland." Special local rates are separately provided for, as also are payments of debts. Persons who do not pay shall not be "entitled to inquire into, or object to, or vote, in respect of the expenditure of monies, arising from such Church-rate." Next follow provisions as to trustees, and a title clause. The Bill, in fact, proposes to assimilate the law of Church-rates in Scotland to what it is in England. There is greater need for this in Scotland than there was amongst ourselves, for, much as our Scottish brethren are fond of talking about what they have done, it always turns out, upon investigation, that they have actually accomplished less than other people. The Scottish Church-rate is applied not merely to places of public worship, but to ministers' residences—an incidence of Church-rate law to which, we imagine, no English Dissenter would have submitted. It is to be hoped that the Scottish people belonging to the various free Churches will give adequate support to the needful measure now to be brought in by Mr. McLaren, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Graham. Here, at least, is something that they may "do."

It is gratifying to be able to state that the Imperial Government have resolved to introduce religious equality into Jamaica. Before the next Session of Parliament meets, it is most probable that the Establishment will have been quietly removed from its present position, and placed, as it should be, on a fair level with other sects. That we take to be the purport of Mr. Monsell's answer. In what manner the proposed reform is to be accomplished we are not informed; but, as it is notorious that no sect excepting the Episcopalian will accept of State-aid in Jamaica, it can scarcely be in any other direction than the withdrawal of that aid from the one favoured denomination. Whether the present revenues will be applied to educational or similar purposes, or whether they will be altogether extinguished, we do not know. We are quite certain, however, that "concurrent endowment" has no sort of chance.

We quote the following from the acute Parliamentary reporter attached to the staff of *Punch*:—

But now listen, my Protestants, and ye, my Dissenters, and ye, too, who heard during the debates on the Irish Church Bill, that to endow in any way the Catholic faith was an impossibility, and all that. The excellent member for Ennis, Captain Staurope, asked



the Ministers a straightforward question, and it was this:—

*Does the Government mean to introduce a Bill to facilitate the purchase of glebes, and the erection of glebe-houses for the ministers of all religions in Ireland?*

To which Mr. Chichester Fortescue replied—

*Government hopes to introduce one early in the next session.*

Mr. Punch is only equal to adding, with the late Thomas Hood—

What do you think of that, my cat?

What do you think of that, my dog?

Punch is allowed, on all occasions, to put questions in his own way; but sometimes those questions, even from the manner in which they are put, suggest matter for grave reflection. The attention of Non-conformists has, however, already been called to this subject, and we judge not in vain.

We are glad to observe that the Wesleyan Methodist Conference has declared in favour of a uniform system of marriage registration which should secure religious equality, and that it has declared its preference for a system of civil registration as compared with throwing upon all ministers the responsibility of the legal service. "This is in harmony with the remarks in this journal upon the same subject last week. No decision of the Conference, however, could be less in harmony with the spirit in which it has been endeavoured to conduct this journal than that in relation to the case of the Rev. Thomas Hughes. Mr. Hughes had published a book against the class-meeting system. This system neither embodies nor illustrates doctrine, nor any essential feature of a Christian church. It is simply a mode of meeting for religion established by John Wesley. Mr. Hughes simply doubts the expediency of continuing the meetings, and was accordingly charged with a breach of his engagements as a Methodist preacher. The Conference took up the question with great gravity, and found that Mr. Hughes had attacked a vital part of Methodist discipline. It maintained that any minister assailing principles (?) without assenting to which he could not have gained his appointment, committed a grave offence against public faith and honour, that Mr. Hughes ought to stay the publication of his work, and that he be punished for his offence. This was supported by Dr. Waddy and Mr. Arthur, while Dr. Osborn was in favour of going beyond it. Mr. Hughes's reply was manly and straightforward, but he did not, apparently, touch upon the chief ground of his right. For, if this decision of the Conference is to be maintained, Wesleyan Methodism has been from its beginning, "a breach of public faith and honour." It is very well for Mr. Arthur to instance the case of Baptist Noel, but why did he not instance the case of John Wesley, who flagrantly broke the rules of his Church, and openly avowed his disbelief in some of its doctrines? And, if no reform is ever to be suggested, or urged, or recommended, how is it that the Conference of '97 decided to break away from the Church, and so, according to the present Conference, broke their faith and honour? In fact, the decision arrived at in Hull is as ridiculous as it is tyrannical. It is an impeachment of Wesleyan Methodism itself, and an incarnation of the most obstinate ecclesiastical conceit and stolidity. Is every thing always to remain as it is amongst these good people? Have they arrived at all, as well as only spiritual perfection? The probability is that some of the men who condemned Mr. Hughes will have one of these days, for it so generally happens, to move in favour of some necessary reform of the system. And then?

A remarkable pamphlet has been sent to us for review. It bears the title of "Concurrent Endowment and its Episcopal Patrons," and it is written by a clergyman of the Established Church. The writer, who belongs to the Evangelical party in the Establishment, is indignant at the conduct of the Bench of Bishops, and of those Peers who are patrons of livings, in voting in favour of concurrent endowment. He writes, as Evangelical clergymen are apt to write, in strong language, and in order to add to its force, he gives tables of the number and value of the Church livings held by all the Peers, Episcopal and Lay, and of the way in which the patrons voted upon the Duke of Cleveland's and Lord Stanhope's motions. These are very curious and valuable. The author's object is to show the responsibility which these men have, and certainly, when we find that they have the virtual control of the religious teaching of some millions of the population, we may well call them to account for their votes. We make a quotation from this pamphlet, which is brave if it be not mild:—

The voting in the Lords cannot be fairly considered, as a whole, without remarking on the absentees, who, when the question of concurrent endowment was deliberately raised before the House of Lords, were conspicuous by their absence, notwithstanding their position in the Church as English Church patrons. Of the

308 Church patrons who sit in the House of Lords, not more than 165 voted on either, or on both occasions; so that, in fact, 140 shirked altogether the expression of any opinion either for or against the scheme of concurrent endowment. This seems to ordinary folks a sad dereliction of duty, and the "common people" most assuredly regard it as such. In fact, only ninety-two peers who are Church patrons voted against concurrent endowment as proposed by the Duke of Cleveland and Lord Stanhope respectively. If England, therefore, expected, in her day of trial, every peer to do his duty, save in the persons of ninety-two members of that House, she has been woefully disappointed. Perhaps some noble and learned lord who understands the nature of the contract which the possession of Church patronage is supposed to imply—as between the holder of presentations and the laity to be affected—will undertake the defence of those absentees, and those also who voted as Church patrons in favour of concurrent endowment. But, however strong the case may be against the lay lords who thus, Pilate-like, asked "What is truth?" it is infinitely stronger against the spiritual members, whether respect be had either to their votes or to the reasons given by themselves in justification of their so voting.

The archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, be it remembered, have signed articles under the great Captain of our salvation, on taking service and pay, whether as inferior clergy or as chief and second officers in the ship, which they command and pilot as though they thought that their Master would never awake from His slumber to rebuke alike both the waves and the wind.

At the close the author says:—

We venture to predict that not many years will pass before the archbishops and bishops are cast down from their present high estate, and that they will fall unpitied, unforgiven; outcast of England, though not, we trust, of heaven. For although the people of England may forgive them when they have fallen, on account of their firstwote in the House of Lords on this Endowment question, they can never forget or excuse the repetition of that offence, when they might have rectified the blunder they had made in voting for the Duke of Cleveland's motion, which vote had been condemned by both friends and foes alike, almost throughout the whole length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

This is not from a "Liberationist," but from an Evangelical clergyman. The pamphlet is worth, at the present time, a wide circulation.

#### THE SCHEME OF ECCLESIASTICAL LOANS IN IRELAND.

It will be remembered that a few days before the prorogation Mr. Fortescue, in answer to a question put by Captain Staecpools, stated that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government, on the re-assembling of Parliament next year, to bring in a bill enabling the Government to afford facilities for the purchase of glebes, and the erection of glebe-houses for the ministers of all religious denominations in Ireland. The general scope of this proposal, according to the *Londonderry Standard*, will be as follows: the Government will, if required, be prepared to advance to "Church bodies," or to other ecclesiastical trustees, loans of purchase and building money at three and a half per cent. per annum interest, and the borrowers, by regularly paying to the Government five per cent. per annum interest, during thirty-five years, will, at the end of this period, have their glebes and mansees free in perpetuity, the extra one and a half per cent. of yearly interest extinguishing the capital sum in the time calculated.

#### THE IRISH PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The standing committee of the Irish Church Conference held its final meeting on Wednesday, in Trinity College, Dublin. A letter from the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin was read announcing that all bishops lately assembled concluded that it was not expedient to reassemble the Conference, as reassembling would be distasteful to a large body of Churchmen. It was resolved that the committee do express their deep regret at the decision, and their cordial concurrence with the resolution passed by the prelates on the 4th inst., declaring the desirableness of convening the General Synod, representing clergy and laity in equal numbers, and their earnest desire that that object be as speedily as possible carried out.

The bishops are proceeding to give effect to their recent resolutions respecting the Church. A synod of the clergy of the diocese of Limerick was to be held yesterday, and other synods are also arranged. The Church Commissioners have also held their first meeting. The laity await with great anxiety the action of the bishops.

The following letter of sympathy, drawn up by Canon Fremantle, is being signed by, the clergy and laity of the Church of England:—

We, the undersigned clergy and laymen of the Church of England, take the earliest opportunity of expressing our heartfelt sympathy with our Sister Church in Ireland.

Although the Church of Ireland is no longer recognised by the State as a part of our National Establishment, we desire to record with thankfulness our belief that in Christ we are still one, and it is our earnest desire that we may be more closely united in advancing that pure and reformed religion, in the faith of which we have been so long bound together.

Though now for a season you are passing through a severe trial, we earnestly pray that you may be comforted and strengthened in "all your tribulation that ye endure," and that by the grace of God, you may shine more brightly than ever as a light in that land and in the world.

We desire to assure you of our affectionate readiness to render you any assistance in our power under the various difficulties which may beset your future path.

Fervently do we pray that the God of all wisdom may by His Spirit direct your counsels, that in the arrangement of your future ecclesiastical organisations,

all things may be so ordered and settled, that truth, piety, and peace, may flourish amongst us for all generations.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES FOR NEXT SESSION.

The following notices have been given for the session 1870:—

1. Mr. Thomas Chambers (Common Serjeant and M.P. for Marylebone):—Established Church (England): "To call attention to the present unsatisfactory position of the Established Church in relation to the great body of the people, and the frequent absence of that friendly co-operation between its clergy and their congregations so essential to efficient ministration; and to invite the House to a consideration of such changes (thoroughly consistent with its doctrines and principles) as may bring it more into harmony with the opinions and feelings of the laity, and make it a more effective instrument for the evangelisation and improvement of the whole community."

2. (Early next session.) Mr. Cross (M.P. for Lancashire):—Church Patronage: "To call the attention of the House to the subject of Church patronage, and to the necessity for the removal of certain disabilities affecting patrons, incumbents, and parishioners; and to ask leave to bring in a bill on the subject."

3. Viscount Sandon (M.P. for Liverpool):—"In committee of the whole House to move that the chairman be directed to move the House that leave be given to bring in a bill to prevent the introduction of changes in the accustomed mode of conducting Divine worship in parish churches without the assent of parishioners and the bishop of the diocese, or the archdeacon of the province."

4. Mr. John Lewis (M.P. for Devonport):—Clergy Disabilities: "Bill to remove such disabilities as affect the clergy of any existing Established Church or religious denomination in the United Kingdom."

5. Mr. Somerset Beaumont (M.P. for Wakefield):—Bishops in the House of Peers: "Bill for relieving all bishops, who shall hereafter be consecrated, of their legislative and judicial duties in the House of Peers."

6. Mr. Newdegate (M.P. for North Warwickshire):—Conventual and Monastic Institutions: "As an amendment to Sir Robert Anstruther's motion on conventual and monastic institutions, to move to leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the question, in order to add the words, 'Whereas, the history of this country in former times, and the recent history of other countries, prove that the unlimited increase and establishment of conventual and monastic institutions is inconsistent with social welfare and national progress, it would be inexpedient and impolitic to encourage, by the appointment of inspectors, or otherwise to legalise, the increase of such establishments in this country without previous inquiry, a select committee be appointed to inquire into the existence, character, and increase of conventual and monastic institutions or societies in Great Britain.'"

7. Mr. Watkin Williams (Member for Denbighshire):—Established Church (Wales): "To call attention to the existing state of religious equality in Wales, and to the anomalous position of the Established Church in that principality, and to move the following resolutions:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the time has now arrived when the measure of religious equality that has been granted to Ireland can no longer, consistently with justice and sound principles of legislation, be withheld from the Principality of Wales;" "That it is expedient that the surplus funds to be derived from the disestablished and disendowed Church should be applied to the advancement of a national and purely undenominational system of education."

#### VOLUNTARIYISM IN SCOTLAND.

The recent remarks of the Archbishop of Canterbury alleging the failure of the voluntary principle in Scotland, and instancing that the Free Church had disappointed those who relied upon that principle, have attracted a large amount of attention in Scotland. At the meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church on Wednesday, Dr. Buchanan replied to the observations of Dr. Tait. In the course of his reply Dr. Buchanan said: One hardly knows what to make of an Archbishop of Canterbury standing up in the House of Lords and talking of it as a conclusive proof of the impotence of Voluntary Churches to meet the spiritual necessities of the country, because somebody has told him that there is a Free Church minister in Shetland who has only 70L or 80L a year. The Archbishop has ministers in his own Church in hundreds, nay, in thousands, who have no more, or even less—nay, ministers whose terrible necessities compel them to submit to the indignity of receiving as a favour a donation of cast-off clothes. I know of no Voluntary Church, in Scotland at least, that has ever come to that. The real cause of the scanty provision which is too commonly made in all churches for the Christian ministry, and for the spiritual wants of the poor, lies in the selfishness of human nature, and in its deep-rooted enmity to God and aversion to spiritual things. The State has, no doubt, often taken upon itself the responsibility of meeting the spiritual wants of a whole people, but it has never really discharged it. Did we not ourselves, as an Established Church, labour with might and main thirty years ago—and labour utterly in vain—to induce the State to give us the paltry sum of 10,000L a year to support the ministry in the 200 additional churches which our people at



their own private expense had then built? When I went as a minister to Glasgow six-and-thirty years ago, it had a population of considerably more than 200,000 people, of whom at least 80,000 were proved to be destitute of the means of grace, and that very Government whose commission had ascertained this terrible fact, would not give us a farthing to meet it. There were in Glasgow not more than seventeen or eighteen places of worship connected with the State Church at that time in the city, and six or seven of these were the result of voluntary effort. Since that time there has been at least 130 additional Protestant places of worship, and as many additional ministers, supplied to Glasgow, and not one of them was provided by the State. During my late absence from home I visited a country which a State Church has had all to itself for upwards of 300 years. During all that time the State Church of Norway, the country to which I allude, has changed itself with the religious instruction of the whole people, and everywhere, from the Lofoten Isles to Bergen, I found, wherever I had the opportunity of observing or inquiring, that it has shamefully failed in its duty. In one flourishing town of 4,000 inhabitants (Molde), with a populous district all around it, I found only one church, and one minister for that whole people, and the church not capable of holding over 400 or 500 persons. In another town (Christiansund), with a population of 6,000—a prosperous and flourishing community—I found only one church with two ministers, and those ministers charged with the supply of several country churches besides. In another town (Bergen), with 20,000 inhabitants, I found only five churches, and the like state of things I found in Trondheim, the ancient capital of the kingdom, and indeed, all over the country. It is, therefore, utterly absurd to speak of the Free Church as a failure because its financial system has not done everything that could be desired. I believe no State Church in the world ever, within so limited a time, achieved half as much as it has done in the way of discharging its duty, both towards the Christian ministry and towards the spiritual wants of the people. I regard it, therefore, as equally unchristian to God and ungrateful to our own people to speak of its work as a failure—to speak of it as anything less or anything else than a great and glorious success—a success for which we ought heartily to thank God as regards the past, and hopefully to take courage as regards the future. But while I think it right and necessary to say this, and to say it with all the emphasis I can employ, I am not thereby to be debarrd from holding the ground I have always taken on this subject—that we are in no condition to boast, so far as this matter we had already attained and were already perfect. (Applause.)

MR. GILFILLAN ON THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

On Sunday evening week the Rev. Mr. Gilfillan delivered the first of a series of lectures on Modern Christian Heroes, in School Wynd Chapel, Dundee, which was crowded. The lecture was an introductory one, the subject being, "The Nature and Limitations of Liberty of Religious Thought and Conscience, in connection with the Great Aspects of the Times." Under his first head—liberty of thought and liberty of conscience—Mr. Gilfillan stated that all Protestant Christians admit that the will of God is revealed in the Scriptures, and where accurately ascertained to exist, must be implicitly obeyed. He then proceeded: Without denying at all the inspiration of the Scriptures, it has now become quite obvious to thinking men that that inspiration varies in various portions of the Book. It is possible, however, for Christians to find an oracle in the Bible—a "Thus saith the Lord," which for all practical purposes, and some theoretical, is sufficient; and in this we should cordially rejoice. But although (continued Mr. Gilfillan) I thus cordially admit an ultimate authority in Scripture as properly limited and understood, yet where, I ask, is the evidence for the ultimate and oracular authority of human documents, such as Creeds and Confessions? I deny not that such documents had, and worthily, served their day. They were landmarks of progress and beacons of light in the age when they were first produced. But now they are anachronisms and ruins. They are full of crevices and cracks, through which you hear the winds whistling with a sound half maddening and half mournful. Much truth they still contain, because a great part was collected faithfully from the study of the Scriptures. But they never contained the whole truth, being only extracts from its volume—a volume that has, besides, been enlarging and widening since the progress of the human mind. All these old extracts, compared with its present size, look miserably petty and fragmentary. And they are seen now, besides, to swarm with blunders—blunders of Scriptural interpretation, blunders of natural and mental philosophy, and blunders of theological doctrine. They hold, or at least you can directly infer from them, such doctrines as eternal reprobation and the damnation of non-elect infants. They hold that the world was made in six literal days. My friend Dr. Anderson, of Glasgow, went down to the Presbytery of Glasgow three years ago with a copy of the Confession of Faith marked in nine places as opposed to the Word of God and to common sense. I think ninety places, instead of nine, could have been thus objected to. The mere size of these documents is a powerful objection. The Confession of Faith is not, indeed, a very large book to read. But it is a very large book to be believed—a very large book of human composition verily to be put on a level with the Book of God. It should

never be forgotten, too, that since these standards have been written, not only have science, philosophy, and Scripture criticism been advancing at a great rate, but there has more fully developed itself in the human mind the element of individualism. Men in ancient times thought in masses, or rather followed implicitly the thinkings of other and greater men. People now are beginning more—remembering that it is as individuals they must be justified or condemned—to think on religious topics, and, indeed, on all subjects, for themselves. And that any independent thinker can, in this age of restless research and all-sided inquiry, consent *ex animo* to all the propositions in a thickish octavo volume, or even in the Shorter Catechism, is simply impossible. And hence many who have no sympathy with liberal views are compelled by a felt necessity in the case to entertain the idea of abridging these documents greatly, and reducing the immense heap of credibilia which exists at present in them to a few leading and vital principles. It is true that efforts are being made at present, with the particulars of which the newspapers have informed everybody, to make more stringent a yoke which neither we nor our fathers were able to bear, and to extend the weight of that yoke to a portion of the community who have yet been comparatively free from it—I mean the laity. Hitherto it has generally been understood that the laity were exempted from the vows and obligations, at least in all their extent and number, by which the clergy are fettered. But now matters are changed, and attempts are being made to stop the utterance of individualistic thought among laymen by severe pains and penalties, including inquisitorial investigation, public citation, and probably ultimate expulsion. In the present excited, uncertain, and transitional state of thought both in England and Scotland, it were the easiest thing in the world to create a heresy-hunt, which would end in the confusion, irritation, and perhaps disruption of any Church whatever. Suppose I know a man in my church who believed in Millenarianism, and were I (who once held that view myself, although I now look on it as a mere crocheted and Jewish dream, remembering with shame and indignation that I had once been its public advocate) to proceed to prosecute the person, and to prove to him that it was entirely opposed to the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms, larger and shorter, not to speak of the secession testimony, how easy it were for that person to protest that the doctrine was held by some excellent and able ministers in the United Presbyterian Church, and then carry the case to the Synod and create quite an ecclesiastical row. What a fool I would be to start such a hunt; and what less can I call those who seek to pull up a man for denying verbal inspiration, while it is notorious that there are dozens in his Church who either deny it altogether, or hold it in twenty contradictory ways? Where would such a system end? And if private members are to be prosecuted, why not leading ministers? Why should there be different weights and different measures? But men, it is said, who propagate heresy should have no mercy. For my part, I honour the man that speaks out his thoughts whatever they be. But, why, it is said again, should they not leave the Church if they differ from its doctrines? Certainly, considering the usage they have met with, and the illiberal, stupid, and detestably narrow views advocated by the ministers with whom they have come in contact, I wonder that they have not left, shaking the dust off their feet behind them. But the question arises, if they leave, why do not the whole liberal party in that Church leave too? And, query, What are the doctrines of that Church? Whether are we to gather them from the small men in the provinces, or from the large men in the capital? Whether is Dr. Julius Wood or Dr. Candlish in the right about the atonement? Whether are we to take the Shorter Catechism or the *North British Review* as the true exponent of Church views about the creation of the world, the antiquity of man, and other knotty questions. And whether is the divine in the north, who has become notorious, or Professor Fraser, of Edinburgh, the proper representative man in point of orthodoxy of that Church of which the one is about the obscurest and the other one of the most distinguished members—both members, mark you (the Professor, at least, was one), differing as widely in many religious views as centre from the Pole, or Saturn from the sun. I denounce, as a piece of unjust and contemptible oppression, seeking to crush private individuals for holding opinions which are known to be entertained more or less fully, and more or less openly defended, by distinguished divines and professors in the same communion. I can assure the clergy that the loss of such thoughtful and conscientious men will not be made up by the largest rabble of tame slaves and subservient noodles that can be forced into the fold by the whip of terror, the fear of popular clamour, the energy of revivalistic convulsion and clap-trap, or by an other cause whatever. If the Church cannot retain her intelligent and influential laity, she must perish, and deserves her doom.

#### THE VOYSEY PROSECUTION.

The Rev. C. Voysey has complained in a letter to the Archbishop of York, not only that he was prosecuted ostensibly for sermons preached in his parish church—his real offence being the publication of "The Sling and the Stone," with which these proceedings could not interfere—but that he had been "inhibited" from fulfilling his clerical duties during the pendency of the suit against him—he having a wife, eight children, and an aged mother to support out of a stipend of 100*l.* a year. Dr. Thomson replies that Mr. Voysey has

courted a prosecution ever since January, 1867:—"For several years," he says, "you have been provoking this prosecution; and your language and arguments have grown more and more distinct and emphatic as time went on. As long ago as January, 1867, you alleged legal proceedings as affording the only measure of your moral obligations, and as the only means of 'silencing the outcry raised against you.'" The Archbishop states that in the measures he has taken he has been guided by his legal advisers; and that, in the event of Mr. Voysey's gaining the suit, the stipend of a curate during the inhibition, will have to be defrayed by himself, as the prosecutor. In conclusion, the Archbishop begs Mr. Voysey to believe that no single step will be taken with the smallest animosity towards him.

The *Telegraph* believes that an important crisis in the history of the Church of England is foreshadowed in the letter published on Thursday from the Archbishop of York to the Rev. Charles Voysey. In comparison with the "heresies" of Mr. Voysey, those of Bishop Coleman might almost be deemed mild. Whether his teaching is really condemned by the articles of the English Church, is a question which must ultimately be decided by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, and it is possible that the meshes of those articles may be found wide enough to let Mr. Voysey's doctrine slip through. Meanwhile, it is well to bear in mind the exact points at issue. The primary question is not whether Mr. Voysey's teaching is true, nor even whether it would be well to permit clergymen of the English Church to preach any kind of Christianity, from that which would be readily professed by M. Renan to that which would win a benediction from Archbishop Manning. The question is, Has or has not Mr. Voysey broken the contract into which he entered when he became a clergyman of the English Church, and accepted the vicarage of Hasleugh? Has he broken the law? Should that question be answered in the negative, the judicial decision will practically give the national clergy an unlimited range of teaching, so long as they do not repudiate the name of Christianity; and a large body of Churchmen would be so shocked by such license that there would be great danger of a schism in the Establishment. Should the question be answered in the affirmative, and Mr. Voysey be deposed from his sacred office, we may expect to see another body of Churchmen agitating for such a revision of the articles as would give the clergy greater room for independence of judgment.

#### HOW THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH IS VIEWED IN GERMANY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Aug. 14, 1869.

What impression has been produced in Germany by the passing of the Irish Church Bill? And is it likely to have any influence in bringing about here the separation of the ecclesiastical from the civil and political authorities? These are questions which many must have asked, and I will now try to answer them. In conservative and orthodox circles, we have, unfortunately, scarcely any *Liberal* and orthodox individuals, much less *Liberal* and orthodox circles—the bill has been regarded with a sort of dismay, and the prophecies about its results are evil and dark enough. The objections felt to it were the two—that it was robbing the Church of its rightful property, and was as such wrong; and that it would favour the progress of the Romish Church. This is the view taken of it by the party of which Hengstenberg was the leader; but others, too, who were generally opposed to Hengstenberg, share the same feeling. Dörner, for example, a man of the largest views and sympathies, regards it as a false step. On the other hand, Professor Messner, of the *Neue Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*, is far from being alarmed at the event, and thinks that the Churches here will do wisely to prepare for passing through the same crisis. In *Liberal*, that is heterodox, circles—for here, unfortunately, *Liberalism* in political matters is identified with *Liberalism* in religious matters—the bill is regarded with predominant satisfaction; though here, too, there are differences of opinion. Taking it as a whole, the party represented by the *Protestanten-Verein* would not be rejoiced at the bill so far as it carried out the principle both of disestablishment and disendowment. They do not object to the principle of a State Church as such, but only to a State Church which imposes restrictions on the "liberty of prophesying." Still in the present case, where the injustice of the Establishment was so palpable, their sympathies were, on the whole, with the Disestablishment movement. The only party here that greets the bill with complete satisfaction is that which thinks it would be for the well-being of the nations, if religion, and therefore churches, were done away with altogether. You may perhaps think I am here dignifying a few individuals with the title of a party. I wish I were. But the newspapers in Berlin that have the largest circulation, *Volkzeitung* and *Staatszeitung*, tell a different tale. In the former paper there was published a few days ago an interesting series of articles, occasioned by the announcement that the *Protestanten-Verein* proposes to hold its next congress in Berlin in October next, which revealed the full tendencies of the party in question. The writer, after expressing sympathy with Schenkel and coadjutors in their attacks on orthodoxy, the hierarchy, and so forth, finished by saying that he was, notwithstanding, unable to advocate the claims of the *Verein*, because



it still clung to religion in some shape or other, which is a great mistake and folly. Said he, "We shall make no right progress till we get rid of religion altogether; all we need and all we desire is morality: morality is the only religion that has ever been of any service." Such men, of course, welcome every movement that seems to them to deprive the Church of power or life, wherever it may occur. But I question whether the advanced Liberal politicians and theologians who have not yet cast away all religion quite advocate disestablishment. Some, at all events, with whom I have spoken on the subject, think that the State, i.e., the civil authorities, ought to retain, for order and safety's sake, some sort of control over those whose business it is to promote religion. In general terms, they profess anti-State-Church principles, but when one inquires more narrowly, their objections are rather to existing forms of the realisation of the principle than to the principle in itself. As to the movers and members of the *Protestanten Verein*, they seem to me in one respect to resemble our Broad-Church people in England. They go in for the widest tolerance of differences of doctrine amongst the teachers of religion and the members of churches, but feel an instinctive dislike to Voluntaryism, i.e., to disendowment and disestablishment. I know men here, indeed, who profess not to be afraid of complete disendowment and disestablishment, but they are the exceptions; and moreover, I believe they professed to me more strongly than they were convinced—not purposely, but unconsciously, and in the effort to be consistent. The aversion felt by this party is natural, for I question whether they would ever find themselves supported on the Voluntary principle, and they themselves know it. That the passing of the bill will have considerable influence on the question here I do not doubt for a moment; and if, as I anticipate, the Romish Church is not a gainer by the bargain, many will be converted to the principle of Voluntaryism who now stand aloof. I refer of course to the orthodox. The question of the separation of the Church from the civil authorities (not from the State, which is absurd), has made immense progress during the last five or six years. Men of insight everywhere begin to see that it is inevitable. I could mention the names of eminent theologians and laymen all over North-east Germany who are convinced that ere long the event they almost dread will be brought about; some are even prepared to welcome it. The immediate results here would be apparently disastrous; for most probably (in case of disendowment as well as disestablishment), four out of five or two out of three churches would have to be closed for lack of support. But after a time we should see a revival of Christian life such as Germany has never yet witnessed. One thing is clear, that if democracy in its present German form advances, the State Church is doomed; nay more, such is the aversion felt by democrats to the Church, that when their opportunity comes they will persecute as well as disestablish.

#### RELIGION IN GERMANY—ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

A remarkable letter on the state of Germany appears in the *Times* of Saturday from its Berlin correspondent. Last Sunday in the Cathedral at Berlin, while the officiating clergyman was reciting the Creed, a young man, rising from a front seat, called the clergyman a liar, and discharged a pistol at the rev. gentleman's breast. The clergyman was not hurt, but a chorister boy was slightly wounded. The next moment the assassin was in the hands of the sexton, and quietly suffered himself to be led away to the vestry. He is not apparently, as would be supposed, a lunatic, but seems to have acted under a fanatical idea that the clergy are deceivers, and that it was his duty to do some striking deed to draw public attention to the fact. His statement at the police-office is set out in full. He said:—"My name is Biland. I am nineteen years of age, a Protestant, and the son of a blacksmith in the village of Lank, county of Lower Barnim, a few miles from Berlin. My parents sent me to a grammar-school, wishing me to become a candidate for the ministry in the Established Church. But my eyes were soon opened to the falsehood of the creed I was expected some day to teach, and my dislike was increased to disgust when I perceived that many of those professing to believe it were liars at heart. I refused to pursue a career which had become so hateful to me, and resisted all attempts of my parents to force me to persevere. Eventually I saw myself left by them to my own devices, and began to study art—the dramatic art, I mean. I wished to become an actor, and to preach to the public in my own way; but the religious mendacity rampant around me gave me no rest. Some I saw uttering deliberate untruths, while others, knowing them to be such, listened with contemptuous indifference. Gradually I taught myself that some striking deed was indispensable to rouse the public mind from its apathy and chase away the mists of superstition. I therefore determined to seize the first favourable opportunity that offered for shooting a clergyman while in the act of uttering his accursed perjuries. I have done it. I have myself cast the ball and done my best to render the shot fatal. I am sound in body and mind, and scorn the suggestion that I have acted under the disturbing influence of temporary insanity. I perfectly knew what I was about, and am convinced there are many able to comprehend the disinterestedness of my purpose, though they may, perhaps, not approve the method chosen to compass it. My design was to shoot Mr. Heinrich, and I was prepared to pay the penalty of the deed."

The narrator of this story is afraid the prisoner

was right in supposing that many will appreciate his motive, though they will abhor the deed. The fact is, he says, and he amplifies the statement in two columns of letterpress, that with very few exceptions the German people have ceased to believe in Christianity. They do not hate it, but regard it as a mere Asiatic religion which is dying out of itself. The Government, indeed, compel every child to learn the Catechism, but so convinced are the people that it will be no sooner learned than disbelieved, that they do not even take the trouble to remonstrate against the imposition. It is taken for granted that the boy of fifteen has learned to reject what he was taught as a child of ten.

Mr. Ernest de Bunsen denies the accuracy of this statement relative to the state of religion in Germany. He admits that the Germans have to a great extent rejected Christianity as taught by Rome and as taught by Luther. What the sort of Christianity is which they have embraced instead the writer does not tell us. Mr. de Bunsen assumes that the *Times* correspondent is an Englishman, who has not been long enough in Germany to know what he is writing about. The *Times*, however, in a note, states that the correspondent is a German and a Prussian, who has lived much longer in Germany than Mr. de Bunsen.

The Rev. Charles Wright, of Boulogne, formerly British chaplain at Dresden, also, though from a different point of view, controverts the statements of the *Times* correspondent, and asserts that, so far from dying out, faith is on the increase. The clergy, he says, are decidedly more orthodox than they were, and the greatest obstacle to the spread of Evangelical views—the connection of Evangelicalism with Toryism, which made even Krummacher unpopular—no longer exists. There is now a Liberal-Evangelical party as well as a Tory-Evangelical, and, inasmuch as the relation in which the Church stands to the State, has been a hindrance in several places in the great Fatherland to free aggressive Evangelical action, a feeling in favour of the separation of the Church and State has sprung up even in Evangelical quarters. There is also a growing feeling among the Liberal party in favour of disestablishment, and Mr. Wright believes that so far from such a course endangering the real interests of the Church in Germany, it would lead to an outburst of Evangelical zeal, which would surprise many who look upon Germany as a land of infidels, which it decidedly is not.

The Berlin correspondent meanwhile returns to the charge, and finds a justification of his original statement, that everything connected with religion is ignored in modern Germany, in the silent contempt with which the endeavour of young Biland to shoot a clergyman before the altar is treated by the press. All that has been elicited from the Liberal portion of the press is a significant anecdote indicative of their contempt of the clergy as well as of those who think it worth their while to annihilate them. A butcher, they say, a genuine Berliner, who had not for many years seen the inside of a church, happened to be in the cathedral on the Sunday of the attempt. The reason for his appearance was to show the building to a friend from the country. As he was at some distance from the altar he heard the report of the pistol, but did not see who fired it. Amazed at this strange accompaniment to the liturgy, he exclaimed, "That's a new dodge, I declare. When I was a boy, they never fired guns when the Creed was said."

#### STATE OF RELIGION IN THE WESTERN STATES.

The New York special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The Episcopal Bishop of Illinois (Whitehouse), who is of pronounced Ritualistic tendencies, has been trying to keep a brother bishop (Cummins, of Kentucky) from preaching in his diocese—as it would appear, because of the latter's outspoken opposition to the innovators. He issued a request to pastors that they should not permit Bishop Cummins to occupy their pulpits; but the vestry of Trinity Church, Chicago, in the absence of their rector, sent an invitation to the obnoxious bishop, and he not only complied with it, but took occasion in his discourse to deplore the attempts to graft upon the Church 'doctrines and ceremonies which had been utterly rejected and discarded' by the Anglican Reformers. In the interval between the services of the first and second Sundays, Bishop Whitehouse tried without effect to prevail upon the vestry to withhold any further invitation to this troublesome intruder; and finally sent Bishop Cummins a letter charging him with aggression and invasion, and promising to bring the difficulty before the proper tribunal. This elicited from him a public defence of his course, which can scarcely be called less than natural in him, considering that he was formerly the pastor of Trinity Church. But the troubles of Bishop Whitehouse do not end here. About two months ago he discovered that the pastor of Christ Church, Chicago, a Rev. Mr. Cheney, was in the habit of omitting the word 'regenerate' in performing the office of infant baptism—from conscientious scruples, as he was told in a personal interview with the delinquent, whom he had then sought to constrain to conformity by holding out the threat of bringing him to trial. Mr. Cheney, however, declaring that he had the support of his congregation, remained fixed in his purpose not to employ the service as it stands, and in due time he was summoned before an ecclesiastical court convened to try him. In the midst of the proceedings an injunction was sued out against them, and the bishop suddenly found himself on the defence, it being complained that he was prejudiced against Mr. Cheney, was resolved to depose him, and had packed the court, and would pack any court with

that end in view. The case is still pending, and is worth mentioning only as a symptom of the loosening process going on in the Episcopal Church in this country, which the Ritualistic agitation will help, but which originated in more general causes. It is worth noting that the Catholic societies of Chicago have had several imbricacies with their superiors, and that there and elsewhere the sentiment of rights and liberties as American citizens has unconsciously overcome the respect for a foreign-led hierarchy. In almost every case the point raised has been the right of the society to choose the priest of its own liking, and this tendency, if unresisted, or if not assuaged by compromise, would end in a Catholic congregationalism.

It would not be safe to generalise from these facts, and to predict that the West will be peculiarly the parent of schisms, and of a freer religious development. A comprehensive study of religious denominations in the West and throughout the South would perhaps lead to an opposite conclusion. Those regions, it is true, abound in sects, to which obscure men have given rise and their names (like the Campbellites, for instance), but the divisions are mainly within the pale of Evangelical Christianity, and as yet have produced no current towards latitudinarianism or rationalism. The Unitarians, even, have but a slender foothold in any State west or south of the Middle States; in many have no existence whatever. Isolated instances of sects established at the west in petty localities, without extension and without external influence, are of course to be met with, and are often a curious study for those who encounter them; but they are not so much the product of the West as its inheritance—the result of its spaciousness as an asylum for heretics of every nationality. The West, so far as it is an outgrowth of American domestic colonisation and expansion, must be called an orthodox and pious society, not much behind the East in the number of its churches, and, in the great cities like Chicago, building these with a liberality characteristic of the people. Its religious organisations and literature are repetitions of those of the East, and one would not infer from the newspapers that the clergy were held in any other but the same respect which is accorded them in New England."

The Bishop of Lichfield is seriously unwell.

The Earl of Denbigh writes, for the information of those who have subscribed to the Papal Defence Fund, that the committee have sent out 1,000 Remington rifles complete, at an expense of 3,400*l.* all of which are paid for.

The Vicarage of Doncaster is going a-begging. Dr. Vaughan has taken so many responsibilities upon himself that it is hard to find any one to take his place. He spent the greater part of his official income (660*l.*) in providing curates.

CONVENTUAL TROUBLES AT DURHAM.—At home as well as abroad there seems to be unusual agitation in the convent world. If the *Durham Advertiser* is to be believed, the Sisters of Mercy in the conventual establishment in Framwell-gate, Durham, have departed in a body without leave from the proper authorities—an insufficient allowance of food being the alleged ground of their desertion.

THE DRAM OF ELY ON THE CHURCH.—In preaching the other day at Great Yarmouth, the Dean of Ely said it would be absurd to deny that recent legislation must have an influence upon the Church of England in her relations to the State. He considered, however, that the Establishment was in greater danger from "horrible internal divisions" than from outward attacks.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND CHURCH-RATES.—In the half-yearly report of the Bristol and Exeter Railway reference is made to the position of the company under the provisions of the Compulsory Church-rates Abolition Act. Previously to the passing of that measure the directors uniformly declined to contribute to the voluntary assessments which were in existence in many of the parishes through which their line passed, and paid only such rates as were "made and leviable legally on the parish at large." Now that the payment of Church-rates is a matter of individual option rather than of legal obligation, the directors hold that the same considerations apply to the present rates as to the previous voluntary assessments. They, however, leave the shareholders to decide whether such rates shall in future be paid.

THE TRUMP OF DOOM.—The Rev. C. Stirling, vicar of New Malden and Coombe, blows the trumpet of judgment in the ears of a nation whose apostasy has been rendered complete by the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. The Bible generally, but especially the 14th of Ezekiel, leads him "solemnly" to the conclusion that "we may look, in the near future, for all, or many," of the following calamities:—Famine; pestilence; the sword, in the form of violent civil tumults and commotion, and, perhaps, civil war; naval and military disaster; national degradation and loss of prestige; the overthrow of the Established Churches of England and Scotland; the subversion of the dynasty; the overthrow of the House of Lords; the separation of Ireland from England; the shivering to pieces of the British Empire.

AN ANCIENT SOCIETY OF NONCONFORMISTS.—Those who are familiar with the nooks and corners of the City probably know that by turning out of Bishopsgate down Devonshire-street, and going under the archway of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, a courtyard is reached, one side of which is bounded by the meeting-house of the Baptist society founded by the well-known Paritan, William Kiffin, in 1638. Some proofs were given on the 4th instant that, though in its old age, this society has not yet reached its dotage. On that day



a large party of the congregation, presided over by the pastor, the Rev. W. T. Henderson, proceeded per North London Railway to Richmond, there to be hospitably entertained at the Dysart Arms. The social gathering was rendered the more interesting by being one of the last, if not the last, of its kind which the members will be able to enjoy while the society retains its connection with the City; for on account of the chapel site being required for the extension of the Metropolitan Railway to Tower-hill, the congregation will find it necessary to seek a suburban home.—*City Press*.

**OPENING OF A SPANISH PROTESTANT CHURCH IN CHILL.**—An event of great significance took place in Santiago on the 29th ult. This was the opening of a Spanish Protestant Church; and although in Valparaiso the Protestant Church service in the English language has been performed for years—for the pre-eminently Catholic city of Santiago this must be, indeed, deemed a great event, signifying the final triumph of a principle. It may now be known abroad that religious freedom is the recognised law and practice of Chili, upon which the friends of this republic, as well as the advocates of liberty, may well be congratulated as being rather different from the times when this country was bound in the fetters of religious exclusiveness imposed in colonial times by Old Spain. The new church is designed for preaching in the Spanish language to a congregation of native worshippers, gathered by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert. After the singing of a Spanish hymn, the Rev. Dr. Trumbull delivered a sermon, and a Chilean gentleman, Mr. J. M. Ibanez, followed in a spirited address to his countrymen composing the congregation. The attendance was very numerous, and the people displayed the utmost attention—not the slightest interruption or sign of intolerance manifesting themselves. The singing was sustained by a sweet-toned harmonium, and not a few joined in.—*Panama Star*, July 23.

**THE WELSH BIBLE-BURNING CANARD.**—The "story" in the *Times* of the 14th July of a party of Welshmen burning a Bible was so utterly absurd that the editors of Welsh newspapers did not seem to think it worth their while to attempt a refutation, contenting themselves with a mere passing allusion to the "high-flying canard." Indeed, the story does not seem to have reached Cardiganshire at all for a fortnight after the letter appeared; and, last of all, it has got to the ears of the Rev. A. Oliver, the minister accused of "goading and exciting the inhabitants of Llanddewi Brefi" to "burn in effigy Mr. Vaughan," the unsuccessful Tory candidate, and to assist the conflagration with a Bible. Can any charge on the face of it be more ridiculous? It is wholly untrue, we know; but if Mr. Vaughan was burnt in effigy, as his fingers were in costs, why the Bible? The Word of God and the presence of a Tory squire in such a place had no more connection than the existence of Goodwin Sands and the Tenterden steeple, and it does not say much for the head—or heart—of Mr. Inglis Jones, the landlord, who rushed into the columns of the *Times* with such a charge against his neighbours, that he did not go to the minister for information and satisfaction before he published his letter. However, this only adds one more buttress to strengthen Mr. Henry Richard's position—adds one more nail in the coffin of Welsh Toryism.—*Letter in the Star*.

**A WELSH BISHOP ON THE WELSH CHURCH.**—The Bishop of Bangor has been charging his flocks during the past week, and, as a matter of course, the connection between the tottering Welsh Church and the demolished Irish Establishment has been alluded to. His lordship, being a bishop, spoke like one, and lamented the fall of the sister Church in Ireland, and consoled himself with the reflection that "the tortuous policy and self-will of worldly politicians could not do serious injury; the eternal counsel of the Almighty would make the wrath of man to praise Him." But "Nonconformity in Wales was of recent date, and there was a certain similarity between the tenets of the Church and the doctrines of those who had seceded from her bosom. Yet there was no reason why the Church in Wales should not provide for the future. There was one point of likeness between the Welsh and the Irish Church; at this moment in Wales the Established Church is the Church of the minority; he said 'at this moment' advisedly, for this state of things had not always been the case. Viewing the hidden future theirs must be, with unceasing prayer and earnest faith, to do all in their power to establish and build up, in the expectation that the Lord would grant His blessing on their efforts. It was, indeed, invidiously thrown out that those who were not willing to give up the temporalities were rather zealous for the hire of office. While contending this was not so, he did not wish to disguise the incidentals of their Church and ministers; there was a danger of the people if left to themselves becoming lukewarm. The clergy should devote themselves entirely to their work, and the means of enabling them to do so must be made sure. Though not to be insensible to popular prejudice, or removed from popular sympathy, the Church was not to be drifted about."

**THE ORGAN IN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.**—The organ question is troubling the Presbyterians of Canada. The session of Knox Church in Montreal was cited before the Synod of Hamilton for insubordination in using an organ, at the instigation of the Presbytery. The congregation in effect maintained that the question was an open one. The matter had been laid on the table of the Synod in 1868, and no orders anent it had been given to the Presbytery; and subscriptions had been obtained

towards the building of the church on the faith that the organ would be used. Six churches habitually use organs, but the Knox Church was the only one dealt with. The Synod temporised. The resolution which was ultimately carried, ignored any pronouncement on the organ question, and dealt merely with the question of order. It ran as follows:—"Receive the reference, approve the conduct of the Presbytery; and, while unwilling to impute intended contumacy, regret that the session of Knox Church, Montreal, should have taken a position having some appearance of a disregard of the Synod's authority; declare, in case of misunderstanding on this point, that the decision leaves the constitutional law as it existed before the late discussions; and that the Presbytery was warranted in expecting of all sessions and congregations conformity to the existing order, until it should be modified or altered in due course." Mild as this is, it is strong in comparison with an amendment which, on a vote, ran it very close. This amendment was:—"That the Synod sustain the reference, and declare that, inasmuch as the deliverance of the Synod was somewhat indefinite, no censure for what is past be pronounced upon the kirk session of Knox Church. Further, inasmuch as the general subject of instrumental music is to come up before the next meeting, it is not necessary that any special directions be given to the session of that church."—*London Scotsman*.

**THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.**—A Mr. Stephen Hatherly is now in Russia seeking to obtain "a grant from the Holy Synod, and the support of all true Christians, for the establishment of an Orthodox temple in one of the central industrial districts of England—in Wolverhampton, near Birmingham." In plain terms, he wishes to persuade the Russian Church to find him 700*l.* to buy a Methodist chapel in Wolverhampton, where he may officiate as a priest of the "Holy Orthodox Church." He has one convert, and seven other persons only wait till the temple shall be ready to declare themselves believers. Twenty-one persons have signed a petition to the Holy Synod, and promised their zealous support. A small band indeed to convert a nation; but, as Mr. Hatherly says, "if we remember that Christianity itself was once limited to twelve men, we must not despair of the efforts of twenty." Again, he asks, "Shall we disdain the day of small things?" Mr. Hatherly gives a long account in the *Moscow Gazette* of his conversion in boyhood to the Greek faith from reading a class book on Russian Church history, with pictures of dresses and ecclesiastical millinery. He produces an old letter of Dr. Pusey's as a testimony to his respectability, and tells a very rambling story, in which his brother-in-law and the Turkish war are curiously intermingled. What if the Holy Synod should be in a melting mood and listen to the prayer of Mr. Hatherly? They are certainly treating him civilly, and rather encouraging his advances, as we may infer from the insertion of his appeal in so proper a paper as the *Moscow Gazette*. The English Church has withstood many assaults and undergone some frights, but past trials will be as nothing compared with the crusade to be preached in the ex-Methodist chapel at Wolverhampton by the Orthodox priest. "Among the faithless, faithful only he" and his select band, he burns to go forth and convert England from the error of her ways. Against such an apostle what can stand? The faith of England trembles to its fall, for between it and destruction stands but one slight barrier. Mr. Hatherly requires 700*l.* from the Holy Synod, and has not yet got it.—*Sheffield Independent*.

**FATHER IGNATIUS.**—Store-street Music-hall was filled on Friday night by a hostile audience, who had assembled to oppose the Rev. Father Ignatius, in his reply to a lecture by the Rev. J. Geikie, of Islington. The lecturer had stated that the Reformation in England did not owe its origin to Henry VIII.; that the Reformation was a blessing; that the monks were the curse of the land. All these statements Father Ignatius undertook to controvert. His appearance on the platform, in his monastic attire, was the signal for a storm of hisses, which lasted for several minutes. Having with great difficulty obtained silence, he begged, for the sake of fair play, that they would accord to him the same attention they had given to his adversary. He then commenced, but on saying he would show them the Reformation was a curse, the storms of dissent were so deafening that he had to stop and seat himself. He proceeded, but on arriving at the second point, loud cries were raised, "Prove the first!" "You and your historians have made a mistake!" &c. He said a brilliant idea had just struck him; a certain number among his audience were Baptists, who had been taught to act like children, but he would prefer on the present occasion to see them imitating the simplicity and silence of children. Having arrived at the third point, considerable uproar was created outside the doors of the hall by those who had been unable to gain admittance. The confusion among the audience was thereby increased tenfold, and cries of "There's plenty of room on the platform!" were raised. To this the lecturer replied that he had paid over 7*l.* for the use of the hall, and he always reserved the platform for himself. The rev. lecturer, finding it impossible to conclude, said he had come to reply to the lecture of the Rev. J. Geikie; they had promised him attention, but they had not given it, and it would be a loss of physical energy and a waste of time did he stay longer. He then wished them good night, and left the platform amid cries of "No, no," "Come back," &c. A few minutes after leaving the platform the rev. father sent one of his monks to announce that the reason of his not continuing the lecture was on

account of physical weakness. While separating hearty cheers were given for "the glorious Reformation," the Rev. Father Ignatius, and the Rev. J. Geikie.—*Globe*.

**EPISCOPAL INCOMES.**—A correspondent of the *Western Morning News* calls attention to a subject which ere long is likely to occupy a great share of public discussion. He enumerates a list of what he terms "the good things of the Church," commencing with the Archbishop of Canterbury's princely income of 15,000*l.* a year. The highest sum enjoyed by any bishop is that of the holder of the present see of Winchester, which "A Layman" estimates at 10,600*l.* per annum, although it should be mentioned that during the discussion in the House of Commons on the Bishops' Resignation Bill, the yearly income of Bishop Sumner was variously estimated at from 18,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* a year. The Bishop of Sodor and Man stands lowest in the monetary scale, his salary being 2,000*l.*, whilst the Bishop of Exeter's is 2,700*l.* Altogether there are two archbishops and twenty-six bishops whose yearly income is 145,400*l.*; twenty-eight deans, with a yearly income of 38,320*l.*; and 120 canons, receiving 82,427*l.*, making a total of 366,147*l.* "A Layman" contends that no curate should receive less than 200*l.* a year, but fears that such a change will not take place, except under the disendowment of the Church as it at present stands. "Of course," he adds, "it would be a Government question, and could only be brought about by the force of public opinion. Two or three years ago the disestablishment of the Irish Church would have been treated as a Utopian idea. Such a social revolution has not only been accomplished peacefully, but we now see the most zealous friends of the Church of England insisting that she shall put her house in order to avoid total destruction."

**DR. CUMMING AND THE POPE.**—Dr. Cumming has already made it known that he means to attend the Pope's Council, at least if he can get a safe-conduct, for it seems from a letter he has addressed to the *Times*, and which appeared in that paper on Monday, that his presence at Rome depends in some measure upon his being assured that he will not be dealt with as John Huss was. How the Doctor wrote to Archbishop Manning, and how the Archbishop sent him a courteous reply and a copy of one of his books, has been some time a matter of history, but it was not previously known that Dr. Cumming had addressed the Pope himself "in the accustomed ecclesiastical Latin and form," of which the following is a translation:—

Holy Father,—You have been pleased to invite to the Ecumenical Council the Protestants and others who are divided and separated from the Church of Rome. We are heartily grateful for the invitation, and are earnestly desirous to be present in the Council. During the course of the year I have sent many letters to the Most Reverend Dr. Manning, in order to get information as to the extent to which liberty of speaking will be granted to us. The most reverend and learned Doctor, with much courtesy, replied to me on this point in these words:—"I am unable to give you any answer as to the mode of proceeding. The Supreme authority alone can furnish you with that." For this reason, Holy Father, I earnestly beseech you to be pleased to inform me whether, in the approaching Council, we shall be allowed the liberty of speaking, and bringing forward the reasons for which we Protestants are separated and divided from the Church of Rome.

I am, your Holiness's obedient servant,  
JOHN CUMMING, D.D.,  
Presbyter of the Scotch Church.

To this letter it seems that the Holy Father has not yet replied, but in case his reply is of a favourable character Dr. Cumming does not doubt that he will get it in time to be at Rome for the opening of the Council. "I am persuaded," he adds to the *Times*, "that if you send, as you no doubt will, a reporter to the successive meetings of the Council, you will not be able to report any language used by me or the others, inconsistent with the courtesy we owe or the respect we feel to the Sovereign Pontiff and the assembled prelates."

**SPIRITUAL PEERS.**—The *Spectator* admits that Liberals are under a strong temptation to agree with Mr. Hadfield's proposition that the bishops "should be relieved from the duty of attendance in the House of Lords." There is, however, something to be said on the other side. We may remove the bishops, indeed, but whither? to some place in which, whether or no it be formally recognised by the Constitution, they will probably wield more power than they now possess, while they will certainly have less insight into the wants of the time, and find every tendency to narrowness, bigotry, and sacerdotalism multiplied tenfold. We do not want men so powerful as our bishops must be, to be modelled either after the type with which the Evangelical, or after that with which the High Anglican theory would accord. We do not want them to be mere preachers or theologians or ecclesiastical men of business, in whom all the faults and littlenesses of the average clergymen would be intensified by the influences of power and dignified position; we do not want them to be great spiritual magnates, enemies or allies, as the case might be, but always rivals of the representatives of temporal power. We prize the secularising agencies which forbid them to be either the one or the other. As it is a salutary thing for the bishop's wife and daughters to descend for a while from the solitary eminence of the cathedral town to the level of the London season, to see about them many equals and not a few superiors, to find their mitre insignificant among the multitude of coroneted panels, so in a higher degree and in a higher sense it is salutary for his lordship to meet his peers in Parliament. It is not only that



he finds his own level and learns to measure himself with some of the ablest men of the day, though these are the most salutary of lessons for one who has to rule; he learns to accept facts, and to recognise necessities; he sees and can scarcely fail to acquire some measure of the virtues which we may call specially lay virtues—moderation and justice. He is absolutely forced into something at least of a statesmanlike breadth of view where the interests of his own order and of the commonwealth impinge upon each other; he does not, we may hope, wholly unlearn his lesson when he returns to his own peculiar province of duty. With all this, however, the *Spectator* is constrained to allow that if the bishops show themselves unable to see beyond the interests of their order and of their communion, the voice, not of a sect, but of the people, will before long "relieve them from the duty of attendance in Parliament."

**THE AUTUMNAL SESSION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.**—We are beginning to think of our autumn meetings, and to look forward with interest to the gathering at Wolverhampton. The annual sermon to the Union will be preached in the Queen-street Chapel on the evening of Monday, October 18th, by the Rev. R. A. Redford, M.A., of Hull. The session will open on the next morning, and a scheme of business has already been drawn up by the committee of the Union, in which, however, it is possible that considerable alterations may be made before the day of assembly. We can, however, describe with some certainty the main features of the meetings and the topics likely to be brought under discussion. The claims of the home, Irish, and Colonial missions will be brought prominently before the Union; the Continental Evangelical Society, Pastor's Retiring Fund, and Chapel Building Societies, will also be kept in mind. Then come proposals for new efforts, such as the suggested Chapel Insurance Society, but especially the Ministerial Sustentation Fund, as to which the special committee appointed in May will be ready with a report, and will be prepared to propose immediate steps for the formation of such a fund. Our Baptist friends, although they could not agree to give any official recognition to a Sustentation Fund, have taken practical steps for raising one. Papers will be read on several topics of the very first importance and urgency. "How we may best avail ourselves of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for the education of our ministers," is the title of a paper which Mr. Neville Goodman proposes to read. Dr. Morton Brown will propound "A possible basis of union between Congregationalists and Presbyterians," and the Rev. E. R. Conder, of Leeds, will read a paper on "The Church and the Congregation." The committee have set these three interesting papers down for discussion at sectional meetings on the Wednesday afternoon. Mr. J. A. Cooper, of Birmingham, has also been asked to read a paper on retaining the elder scholars in our Sunday-schools, and the Rev. R. Balmagne another on "The promotion of spiritual life in our churches in the new conditions of society." It is proposed to hold a public meeting in Queen-street Chapel on the Tuesday evening, and a meeting for working men next evening in the Agricultural Hall. A conversation in the Corn Exchange will wind up the general meetings of the Union on Thursday evening, but on the same evening a detachment of Congregational leaders will be told off for duty in Birmingham, and the noble Town Hall of the midland metropolis will be used for the enunciation of our victorious principles. On Friday evening a public meeting on education is announced, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presiding; and after so long an interval for discussion and formation of opinion, the Congregationalists of England and Wales will be prepared to make an unequivocal declaration in favour of a scheme of public education, in which all denominational differences shall be completely ignored.—*English Independent.*

## Religious and Denominational News.

### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AT HULL.

On Tuesday evening the SECRETARY read the report of the committee appointed at the last Conference to collect information respecting the operation of the law affecting the registration of marriages in places of religious worship. The resolutions of the committee—1, expressed satisfaction with the desire of the Royal Commissioners to remove the existing inequalities; 2, declared in favour of a uniform system of registration, which should secure religious equality; 3, declared preference for a system of civil registration, as compared with throwing upon all ministers of religion the responsibility of registration. The Rev. J. RATTENBURY asked whether that implied that the registrar is still to be introduced into our chapels. He did not himself see how we should be relieved by its being extended to the clergy of the Church of England. Such a recommendation was, in his judgment, very questionable. He thought they should record their own acts before witnesses, and such a document, signed by them, should be regarded just as legal as if signed by a clergyman of the Church of England. The SECRETARY said it was reported in the newspapers that Sir Roundell Palmer was about to bring in a bill into the House of Commons for a uniform practice in each of the three kingdoms on the subject of marriage. He thought it would be wise in them to defer this matter until they saw what legislative action was taken on it. The EX-PRESIDENT moved that the report of the committee be accepted. The Rev. H. W. HOLLAND seconded the proposal in a lengthy speech, in which he exposed the inaccuracies of clerical registration, and urged that the safe and proper thing would be to introduce a

uniform system of civil registration. The Rev. BOWMAN STEPHENSON moved an amendment accepting the two former resolutions of the committee's report, and rejecting the last. He said they were all agreed that religious equality in this matter ought to be established; but he believed it would be dangerous, and in its tendency immoral, to separate the civil from the religious ceremony. Moreover, the Irish marriage law had been altered in the other direction. The only proposal before the country was that of Sir Roundell Palmer, and it was their policy to support it. The Rev. W. SHAW said that he did not care by which path they arrived at equality in this matter. But in the colonies they had found no difficulty in the system of each minister registering the marriages he performed. After some observations by the Rev. JOHN BEDFORD, the SECRETARY proposed that, in view of probable Parliamentary action, the Conference should abstain from any expression of opinion for another year. The amendment and resolution were withdrawn in favour of this, and it was unanimously carried.

On Wednesday the Conference met at nine o'clock. After the reading of the daily record, Dr. OSBORN proposed a resolution on the retirement of the Rev. W. Shaw, which was adopted, and will appear in the Minutes of Conference. The Conference then proceeded to the third reading of stations, and completed it, except two or three reserved cases.

In the evening the Conference was engaged for about four hours in considering an important case of discipline. Last year a Wesleyan minister, the Rev. Thomas Hughes, published a book, entitled, "The Condition of Membership in the Christian Church Viewed in Connection with the Class-meeting System in the Methodist Body." The publication of this book was deemed a breach of the engagements of a Methodist preacher, and a minute to that effect was adopted by the local committee. When the case came before the Conference at an earlier stage, an important and influential committee was appointed to consider it, and confer with Mr. Hughes. Their report was presented on Wednesday morning, and it recommended:—

1. That the findings of the Manchester and Bolton district meeting should be confirmed; 2. That they regarded the publication of the book as a violation of the professions frequently made by Mr. Hughes, and accepted by his brethren in good faith, inasmuch as it attacks a vital part of Methodist discipline; and the committee felt bound to maintain that any minister in any church still holding his appointment and enjoying its benefits, publishing a book assailing principles without assenting to which he could not have gained such an appointment or enjoyed such benefits, committed a grave offence against public faith and honour. 3. In their judgment Mr. Hughes ought to stay the publication of the book as long as he wishes to be recognised as a minister in connection with the Conference. 4. They recommended that he should be disqualified from being a superintendent of a circuit while he maintained his present views, that he consider the subject for one year, and that a special report should be given to the next Conference.

Dr. WADDEY moved that the report of the committee should be received and adopted. The Rev. W. ARTHUR, M.A., seconded, and said that of late years there had been a danger that members of the highest and most sacred of all professions should shake the public faith in solemn pledges. Methodism had been an honourable exception to this. If he changed his views, and wished to say so in the form of a book, he should think it his duty to go outside Methodism first. When Baptist Noel changed his mind on the relation of Church and State, he gave notice to his bishop of his intention to publish his book, and to leave the Church before doing so. He read several extracts from the book of Mr. Hughes. He agreed with the recommendation of the committee. The Rev. B. GREGORY, although he disapproved of it, thought that undue importance had been attached to a book which, if left alone, would have soon died a natural death.

Dr. OSBORN moved an amendment proposing that the name of Mr. Hughes should not appear for a year on the Minutes, and that he should be required to abstain from any ministerial functions during the time given him for the consideration of his views. He spoke at length in favour of the class-meeting test, and reproached the conduct of a member who, after his pledges, published such a work. The EX-PRESIDENT seconded the amendment.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGHES then addressed the Conference. He said that he had never tried to injure the class-meeting institution, and had said nothing disparaging of it. He met a class himself; his wife was also a class-leader, and his children met in class. He was not the only minister who had published views not in perfect accordance with those of his brethren. But this had not been deemed sufficient to sever them from connection with that Conference. He instanced Dr. Adam Clarke and Daniel Isaacs. He declared that he had never made a secret of his views. Again and again at district meetings he had expressed them, and at the Leeds Conference gave notice of his intention to move a resolution upon the subject, but there was not time allowed. He was no secret and anonymous conspirator against Methodism. He was charged with no immorality, no neglect of ministerial duties, no unfitness for the office. His only offence was the publication of this book. He asked, if the test was so important, why so many were allowed to have their names on a class-book who seldom or never met. He said, in conclusion, that he had been fairly treated. He had been heard most patiently and kindly by the committee and the Conference. He did not ask for pity, but that they would do what they believed to be right.

The President then put the amendment, and

declared it lost by a large majority. The original motion, adopting the recommendations of the committee, was then carried.

The election of chairmen of districts and district financial secretaries was completed. The chairmen are elected by ballot, and themselves nominate their secretaries.

On Thursday morning Dr. SCOTT, the theological tutor at the new Belfast College, made an appeal on behalf of that college, and obtained leave to solicit subscriptions in England towards an endowment fund of 10,000*l.* He said that Ireland did not require a political but a living Protestantism, and for that purpose they needed the evangelists the college was training. He declared that Ireland was an important mission field. Towards the college the Irish Methodists had contributed about 1*l.* for each member. Twenty thousand members contributed, besides, 32,000*l.* for Methodist purposes. If all the Protestants in the various churches in Ireland gave proportionately they would be able, not only to support their ministers, but to send out a vast army of missionaries, and even then have a surplus. The PRESIDENT announced that he desired to give 50*l.* to the Belfast College, and he also wished to give 200*l.* to be distributed among the supernumerary ministers who retired from active work at this Conference. The Rev. J. FARRAR moved, and W. ARTHUR, M.A., seconded, a vote of thanks to the President for his gift.

Dr. RICE spoke on behalf of the Scott Memorial Chapel at Westminster. The site will cost 7,000*l.* and the chapel 10,000*l.* For that sum a place of worship will be obtained, capable of seating 1,500 persons, and a suite of schoolrooms for a Sunday-school of 600 children. They hoped to lay the foundation stone at the beginning of 1870, and to have the chapel finished within twelve months of that period. The Rev. W. BEDFORD moved the resolution on the subject, requesting all the superintendents to make efforts in their circuits on its behalf. He said he hoped that Methodists throughout the country would see the importance of this object. Their day-school teachers, increasing in number year by year, were likely to produce good just in proportion to their Methodist tone and feeling. How could that be better cultivated than by giving to them during their College course all the holy influences of a vigorous society and congregation. The resolution was carried.

The consideration of the stations of the ministers was resumed, and after some further changes were made, they were finally confirmed.

In Thursday afternoon's sitting it was reported that the members in society in Great Britain number 345,526, the increase for the year being 3,146. The number on trial is 20,596. The largest increase is in Newcastle (714), in which, during the last three years, there has been an increase of over 3,000 members.

At Friday morning's sitting, thanks were given to the Rev. John Farrar for his untiring zeal in relation to Headingley College. Mr. Farrar, in replying, said that the building is entirely free from debt, and that there is a reserve fund of 7,000*l.* for the erection of a similar college in the midland counties.

Upon the vote of thanks to the editors some criticisms were made on passages in the magazines which were thought to violate the political neutrality of the connexion. Mr. HOLLAND took special objection to one passage in which Mr. Gladstone was mentioned by name, and another which seemed to impute unworthy desires to the Congregationalists in reference to Methodism. He read the following letters as proving that the magazines were not accurate:—

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, July 25, 1869.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd, and to inform you in reply that you are quite correct in supposing that no passage in any of his Lancashire speeches would at all justify the language you quote as taken from the *Wesleyan Magazine*. Any one wishing for accurate information on the subject can refer to the published and authorised text of Mr. Gladstone's speeches during last year in Lancashire.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
ALGERNON WEST.

Rev. H. W. Holland.

House of Commons, July 26, 1869.

Dear Sir,—You are aware, of course, that Congregationalists, generally speaking, prefer their own system of Church organisation to that which is adopted by the Wesleyan Methodists. But I am not aware that any of them feel any objections in conscience to Wesleyan Connexionalism; and, assuredly, they do not regard it as open to the same objections as those which they entertain towards a State Church. None of us, I think, are opposed in principle to the maintenance of religious tenets, or systems of ecclesiastical discipline, by endowments provided by individual beneficence; but our opposition relates only to endowments being provided for such purposes from national resources. Private endowments, in our view, stand upon a different footing altogether to public endowments.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
EDWARD MIALL.

Rev. H. W. Holland.

It was agreed that a strict neutrality should in future be observed in the magazines in respect to political matters. The Rev. W. B. POPE offered the copyright of the volume of sermons, which he had recently published, to the connexion, which was accepted. The Rev. W. ARTHUR moved a resolution suggesting to the book-room the desirableness of publishing a Biblical and Theological Dictionary and Cyclopædia adapted to the requirements of Biblical students of the present day. This was carried, and Mr. POPE thought that the suggestion might be carried out.

It was arranged, on the suggestion of the Rev. JOHN FARRAR, that a change should be made in the



arrangements for the meeting of Conference. It is felt that sufficient time is not allowed for proper attention to all the business which comes, or ought to come, before the Conference. In proof of this, there has not been time for some years past to discuss the various notices of motion placed before Conference. The new arrangement is that the Stationing Committee meet next year on the Thursday instead of the Tuesday, so as to enable the various other committees to meet, and the Conference to assemble on the Tuesday instead of the Thursday of the week but one following.

The business of the education department was brought up by the Rev. G. W. Olyan, the secretary. The President (Dr. Riggs) pointed out certain dangers to which Wesleyan schools were exposed. He denounced the practice of "farming" the schools which prevailed in certain parts of the country—a practice by which the teachers were permitted to make what they can out of the schools. He also announced that the Rev. John Glalow, who had for some years past been the inspector of Sunday-schools, would during the next year give his attention chiefly to Wesleyan day-schools. The subject of primary education was referred to a large committee, which is to sit during the year and watch the course of events.

The Conference next proceeded to the consideration of motions of which notice had been given. They were, after some conversation, withdrawn, excepting one by Mr. Arthur, for admitting ministers who have travelled ten years to the same privilege of voting as those who have travelled fourteen years; and one by the Ex-President, repealing a law on ministers' invitations to Conference. Both motions were carried.

The Conference closed at half-past seven o'clock, by the secretary reading the minutes, which were subsequently formally signed by the President and Secretary.

#### THE BIBLE CHRISTIANS.

The Bible Christians have just held their Conference at Bristol. Seventy-seven ministers and representatives had been appointed by the several district meetings to constitute the Conference. The Rev. Robert Blackmore was unanimously elected president, and the Rev. J. B. Vanshane secretary. The following are the statistics of the Connection:—Itinerant preachers, 234; local preachers, 1,759; chapels, 802; preaching places, 261; members, 26,221; on trial, 1,894; total, 27,115; teachers, 9,118; scholars, 44,281. The report presented an increase of nine itinerant preachers, seventeen chapels, 484 members, sixty-six teachers, and 1,178 scholars. The income of the society amounted to £5,992. 16s. 4d., and the disbursements to £6,030. 18s. 1d., thus leaving a deficiency of 440l. 1s. 6d. The statements made in the course of the meeting by the Rev. James Maughan, Methodist New Connexion minister from Adelaide, and S. J. Way, Esq., respecting the society's operations in South Australia, were of a most gratifying character. The enthusiasm of the meeting reached its climax when, in the course of his admirable address, the Rev. Dr. Cook, as deputy from the New Connexion Conference, paused to shake hands with the Rev. James Thorne, and said that if the question of organic union between the "Methodist New Connexion" and "Bible Christians" were left to him and his venerable friend, it would soon become an accomplished fact. The whole subject of amalgamation was introduced to the Conference by the Rev. F. W. Boyana, and after a very lengthy and serious discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That the Conference heartily approves of the steps taken by the Connexional Committee during the year to ascertain if an organic union between the Methodist New Connexion and ourselves were practicable. This Conference also desires to express its pleasure in learning that the personal interview, a deputation appointed by the Connexional Committee to meet a deputation from the Annual Committee of the Methodist New Connexion, was so satisfactory to both parties. It further recommends the resolution of the Methodist New Connexion union to the candid and prayerful consideration of our friends, and hereby requests the Missionary Committee to make arrangements, as may be convenient, agreeably to the suggestions contained in the said resolutions, for an exchange of missionary deputations. Lastly, this Conference wishes it to be distinctly understood that it adopts the foregoing suggestions and recommendations, being anxious to walk in the path that Providence may mark out for it, notwithstanding the fact that it does not appear that an organic union between the two bodies can be immediately effected, believing that a closer union between the two denominations would be eminently conducive to their greater usefulness, and thereby increase the glory of our common Master.

#### HAVERFORDWEST COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of this college was held on August 3—5. The students were examined partly by written papers and partly *vis a vis*, as follows:—In Theology, by the Rev. W. Walters, Newcastle, and the Rev. T. Davies, Cheddar; in Butler's Sermons, by the Rev. W. Walters, and in Butler's Analogy, by the Rev. E. Roberts, Pembroke Dock; Bible Handbook, by the Rev. W. Walters, Pembroke Dock; Mental Science, by the Rev. J. Harris, Pembroke; Greek Testament and Latin, by the Rev. T. G. Rooks, B.A., Frome; Hebrew, by the Rev. H. Anderson, Bratton; Greek, by the tutor; and Greek Testament (junior class), by the Rev. T. Williams, Sobra. The English sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Walters, from 1 Tim. iii. 1; and the Welsh sermon by the Rev. D. Williams, Abergryn, from 2 Cor. ii. 16.

On Wednesday morning a special meeting was held by invitation of old students and other friends of the institution, to consider the best means of liquidating the debt on the college premises. A most earnest desire was expressed by all present for the accomplishment of this object. More than 100l.

was promised at the meeting by the former students then present, and a corresponding committee was formed to consider the best means of obtaining contributions towards the liquidation of the debt. It was stated that its total amounted to about 3,000l., of which over 1,000l. had been raised or promised in Pembrokeshire alone. It was felt that there ought to be no difficulty in collecting the requisite amount, as the former students of the college are settled in all parts of Wales, and many of them in England, so that the college has a claim upon the support of the churches and the friends of ministerial education, both in England and throughout the Principality.

On Thursday morning, one of the students, Mr. John Lewis, read a paper on "The Imprecatory Psalms," and, on the motion of the Rev. W. Walters, of Newcastle, a vote of thanks was passed to him, and he was requested to send the paper to an English and Welsh magazine for publication. Subsequently the annual members' meeting was held. The report spoke encouragingly of the conduct and diligence of the students and of the work of the institution in general. The preaching of the students was acceptable, and they had conducted in all about 1,000 religious services during the session. The reports of the examiners were highly favourable. The state of the college was reported as being in every respect very satisfactory, except in reference to its financial position. The debt on the building, to which reference has been made, is a heavy drag upon the institution. But, independently of this, the expenses of the college on the present system, which is found to be much better than the old system of residence, are considerably more than they used to be. The income amounts to between 700l. and 750l. As the total expense connected with the education and board of nineteen students averages only 850l. a year, the committee express a hope that the income of the college will be raised to that amount, so that the efficiency of an institution which has been so great a blessing to the Church of Christ, may not be impaired as it would otherwise be to a most serious extent. A resolution was passed at the meeting to appoint a committee to consider the state of the finances and devise means for increasing the regular income. Various other resolutions were passed.

A large number of ministers and other friends were present, several from England. The meeting was specially indebted to the Rev. W. Walters, of Newcastle; M. Philpin, of Leicester; T. Davies, of Cheddar; three of the former students of the college, and to others who had come from a distance for their presence and counsel. The proceedings were altogether characterised by the most hearty and earnest spirit in all who were present.

The Rev. Josiah Andrews, of Bradford, Yorks, has received and accepted a very urgent and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in the Independent chapel, Allhallowsgate, Ripon, to become their pastor. Mr. Andrews purposes entering upon his new sphere on Sunday, 3rd October.

CHIPPENHAM.—On Tuesday, August 3rd, the Rev. W. E. Darby, of New College, was recognised as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the Tabernacle, Chippenham, Wilts. No such service had been held in the Tabernacle for forty years past. The Rev. W. McPhail, of Wickford, Essex, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; the Rev. Urijah R. Thomas, of Redland Park, Bristol, preached the introductory sermon; the Rev. T. Mann, of Trowbridge, asked the usual questions; and the Rev. E. Edwards, of Calne, offered the recognition prayer. Dr. Halley, of New College, gave the charge to the minister. In the evening the Rev. D. Thomas, B.A., of Bristol, preached to the church.

At the graduation ceremony in the Edinburgh General Assembly Hall last week, Vice-Chancellor Sir Alexander Grant presiding, the degree of Bachelor of Divinity was conferred on Mr. D. E. Irons, A.M., from the Theological Hall of the Scottish Congregational Union. Professor Crawford said Mr. Irons had passed in the most satisfactory manner all the examinations necessary for obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Divinity three months ago, but he could not then be presented for graduation along with other candidates in consequence of not being quite finished with his course of theological education. Having now completed his course for the ministry he was entitled to the degree.

MISSIONS IN EGYPT.—The Rev. Mr. Lansing, United Presbyterial missionary in Egypt, concludes that what he calls "missionary pyrotechnics" does not pay. That mission needed funds; and as he was acquainted with Sir John Lawrence and with the Maharajah, who is in England, it was thought a favourable opportunity to acquaint the English public with the Egyptian mission, and give them a chance to contribute to it. Accordingly Exeter Hall was hired, and posters issued, and all the papers gave brilliant reports of the crowded meeting. The sequel is that the cost was 560 dol., and the collection amounted to 215 dol.; loss, 345 dol. Mr. Lansing prefers to fall back on a different basis in order to support his mission.

TYNEMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—A service in recognition of the Rev. Alfred Norris, late of Cambridge, as the first appointed minister, was held in the church on Monday, the 9th inst., under the presidency of the Rev. W. Pulsford, D.D., Glasgow. There was a large attendance, and the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, both lay and clerical. In connection with this service a number of members and friends dined together at the Royal Hotel in the afternoon. The chair and vice-chair were respectively occupied by F. C.

Marshall, and A. Coots, Esqs. There were present besides, the Rev. Alfred Norris, and Mrs. Norris, and a number of ladies, the Rev. Dr. Pulsford, Glasgow; the Rev. Dr. Gowan, Edinburgh; the Rev. A. Jack, North Shields; the Rev. T. White, Tynemouth; the Rev. Dr. Rutherford, and the Rev. H. J. Robjohn, Newcastle; the Rev. W. Shillito, Sunderland; Dr. Emerson, North Shields; A. Common, Esq., Sunderland; Henry Taylor and Robert Rowell, Esqs., Newcastle. After dinner, George Curry, Esq., on behalf of the church, presented Mr. A. Kennedy, who, since its opening, has officiated at the harmonium, with a gold-mounted ivory baton.

FARINGDON.—On Thursday, August 5th, the recognition services of the Rev. T. C. Udall, of New College, as pastor of the Congregational church meeting at Faringdon, Berks, were held. In the morning the Rev. J. N. Snell, of Swindon, having read the Scriptures and offered prayer, the Rev. E. W. Shalders, of Newbury, delivered the introductory address. The questions to the church and pastor were put by the Rev. S. Lepine, of Abingdon; prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Legg, of Reading; and the charge to the pastor was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Halley, Principal of New College; the Rev. J. W. Parker, of Banbury, offered the concluding prayer. A dinner took place in the Corn Exchange, after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. T. C. Udall (who presided), the Rev. H. Gillmore, the Rev. W. Legg, the Rev. G. Hooson, the Rev. A. M. Carter, Charles Andrewes, Esq., J.P., Arthur Claydon, Esq., &c., &c. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, presided over by Mr. Alderman Andrewes, of Reading. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Halley and other gentlemen.

MISSIONARY EXHIBITION IN MANCHESTER.—The proposal to hold an exhibition of missionary objects has been warmly taken up by various friends of the missionary cause, and its promoters have met with the greatest encouragement from all quarters. Large contributions from different societies and private persons have been promised, including objects from all parts of the world. Many of them are unique, and it is believed that the exhibition, when fully arranged, will be the largest and most complete collection of missionary objects that has yet been presented. The promoters have secured extensive premises in Hulme-street, Oxford-street, consisting of several exhibition rooms, lecture, refreshment, and committee rooms, and other large apartments which it is proposed to fit up as models of heathen temples, &c. The rooms are now being adapted and decorated for the purpose, and it is intended to open the exhibition in the third week of October. The committee have engaged the services of Mr. John Walsh, the general manager of the late Bolton Exhibition, who is now occupied in the work of classifying and arranging the articles contributed. The Bishop of Manchester has accepted the office of president, and an influential list of patrons has been secured.—*Manchester Guardian*.

BASINGSTOKE.—The Rev. George J. Proctor, formerly of Newport, Isle of Wight, having become pastor of London-street Congregational Chapel, Basingstoke, recognition services were held on Tuesday, July 27th. In the afternoon an introductory meeting was held under the presidency of the Rev. F. M. Holmes, of Alton, secretary of the district. After prayer by the Rev. H. Young, the Rev. W. McOwan, of Andover, as a minister of a neighbouring church, heartily welcomed Mr. Proctor. He was followed by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Christchurch, who ably advocated the claims of a simple and unsymbolic Christian worship. The Rev. J. Bainton, who succeeds Mr. Proctor in Newport, then offered prayer. The Rev. W. Hargrave, B.A., also of Newport, and the Rev. W. Trotter, minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel in Basingstoke, also spoke. At seven o'clock the Rev. W. M. Paull, of Romsey (secretary of the Hants Congregational Union), took the chair. Mr. Haslam, one of the deacons, then made the usual statement, and the Rev. G. J. Proctor addressed the meeting. The Rev. F. M. Holmes then offered prayer, and the Rev. Mark Wilks, of London, formerly pastor of the church, preached the sermon. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered at the close of the service by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher.

THE LATE M. HENRI MONOD.—M. Henri Monod, brother of the late lamented Frederic Monod, entered into rest a few weeks ago, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a good man in the fullest sense of the word, and a pious and faithful Christian. From the death of his brother Frederic, of beloved memory, M. Henri Monod became the head of the revered family of Monod, whose name is, and will, we hope, long continue, a name of blessing in our churches. From the time when he was led to a deeper and more living knowledge of Evangelical truth, through the influence of the Rev. — Adams, minister of the American chapel, up to the day of his death; in the midst of the absorbing activities of mercantile life, as well as in the repose of his latter years, in the intimacies of domestic life as well as in his relations to this world, he was seriously absorbed with but one object, viz., to put his life in harmony with his faith. He was the constant benefactor of the poor, not only by his inexhaustible liberality, but by the wise counsels of an unwearied Christian benevolence. None know or ever will know the amount of good he did. Even in his advanced age, he never failed to attend punctually at the Sunday-school where he directed a class—and it was a beautiful sight to see this venerable man, the head of one of the most justly esteemed families in Havre, seated in the midst of those young children trying to make them understand and love the things of salvation and eternal life. As he lived, so he died, in full



and peaceful trust in his Saviour, consoling those around him, and pointing his children and his friends to a better world.—*L'Esperance.*

**RAMSBOTTOM, NEAR MANCHESTER.**—On Sunday the anniversary services in connection with Stubbins Congregational Church were continued, when the Rev. G. D. Macgregor, of London, preached afternoon and evening. The services and collections were for the purpose of aiding in the removal of the debt which still remained upon the church and schools, and, owing to the liberal donations on the occasion, and the munificence of James Pofritt, Esq., of Stubbins Vale, the buildings are now entirely free from encumbrance. The collections and donations at this church are unprecedented, at least in this district. The total cost of the buildings, which were opened two years ago, was 8,144*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* The stone (and cost of getting it) was contributed by Messrs. Porritt, Bro., and Austin, to the amount of 1,220*l.* and the collections and subscriptions up to the present anniversary services amounted to 2,723*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a debt of 4,201*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, which has been entirely removed during this and last week's services. On Wednesday, August 4, when the Rev. Enoch Mellor preached, 216*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* was collected; on Sunday afternoon, the 8th of August, 317*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; on Sunday evening, 337*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; received from the Bicentenary Fund, 150*l.*; Henry Lee, Esq., Manchester, 50*l.*; W. Rumney, Esq., Stubbins, 500*l.*; Alderman Rumney, Manchester, 5*l.*; leaving a balance of 2,624*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, which James Porritt, Esq., has very generously given to remove all liabilities against this beautiful and commodious place of worship.

**HEXHAM.**—The new Congregational chapel at Hexham was opened for public worship on Wednesday, August 4th. On the previous Sunday the Rev. J. Wadland, B.A., pastor of the church, preached for the last time in the old place of worship in Broadgate, and on Monday evening the last meeting of the church and congregation was held in the vestry. Addresses full of interesting reminiscences of the old chapel and Sunday-school were given by several members of the church. The new chapel at Hexham is an elegant and comfortable building, and provides sitting accommodation for 375 persons. At the dedication service on Wednesday morning there was a numerous congregation. The Rev. Alex. Reid, of Newcastle, the Rev. A. Jack, of North Shields, and the Rev. W. Baker, of South Shields, took part in the service; and the Rev. Dr. Pulsford, of Glasgow, preached. At the close the rev. Doctor said the cost of the edifice, without the spire, was 3,700*l.*, and it was delightful to state that the subscriptions, including the bazaar fund, amounted to 3,400*l.*, leaving only a balance of 300*l.* to present the building a free, unburdened gift on the altar of God. A luncheon was provided in the schoolroom at half-past one o'clock. About 100 ladies and gentlemen partook of the repast. The Rev. J. Wadland (the pastor) occupied the chair, and was supported by the Revs. H. Oakley, Chester-le-Street; W. Baker, South Shields; J. Bennetts, Haydon Bridge; A. Jack, North Shields; S. Goodall, Durham; W. Shillito, Sunderland; A. Reid, Newcastle; J. Booth and A. Keene, Hexham. Mr. J. Ridley and Mr. J. S. Moffatt were vice-chairmen. A number of speeches were delivered, and Mr. Moffatt said that the expenses of the new place of worship had been increased by the committee resolving since then to build a superior schoolroom and vestries; they now saw Mr. E. Ridley had promised a subscription of 50*l.* if the chapel should be opened free of debt. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. Pulsford again preached, and the chapel was crowded.

**CREWE.**—NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—On Monday, August 9th, the memorial stone of a new Congregational chapel was laid by Sir James Watts, Knight, in the presence of a large assemblage. Amongst the gentlemen present were the Revs. J. Marshall, of Over; J. White, of Belfast; J. J. Thornton, of Whitechurch; E. Morris, of Sale; J. Phillips, of Springhead, Oldham; W. Irving, of Over; W. Rhodes, of Sandbach; W. A. Allen and E. Rawlins, of Crewe; J. Johns, of Northwich; R. Dutton, Esq., of Middlewich; T. Rigby, Esq., of Over, &c. After a hymn had been sung, the Rev. E. Morris offered prayer. Mr. John Eaton, on behalf of the church, then presented a handsome silver trowel to Sir James Watts, who proceeded to lay the stone, upon which a number of purses were then deposited by children of the congregation. In a cavity beneath the stone were placed a copy of the *Examiner and Times*, a copy of the *Nonconformist*, a statement of the rise of Congregationalism in Crewe, and a few coins of the present reign. The persons assembled then adjourned to the Baptist chapel, when the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Manchester, delivered an excellent address, and Mr. James Robertson gave a sketch of the history of the church. Congregationalism took its rise in Crewe from the exertions of the late Rev. W. Silvester, of Sandbach, who preached in rooms at one of the hotels, soon after the town originated. In the year 1846 a movement was started to erect a place of worship, and chiefly by the efforts of Mr. Thomas Bostock, senior, of Haslington, who is now an aged patriarch, a chapel was erected and opened in 1847. Since that period several ministers have laboured at Crewe, and in March, 1868, the building became too small for the increasing congregation under the care of the Rev. W. A. Blake, the present pastor, and the services were transferred to the Town-hall. After the afternoon services about fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down to an elegant cold collation. In the evening a largely attended tea-meeting was held in the Town-hall, under the presidency of Henry Lee, Esq., J.P., of Manchester, and spirited addresses were delivered by the Revs. John White (Belfast),

J. McCappin (Rochdale), J. Phillips, E. Morris, and W. H. Allen. The treasurer read a statement of accounts, from which it appeared that the sum of 2,229*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* had been raised and promised towards the building fund. This sum includes a donation of 200*l.* from S. Morley, Esq., M.P.; promises of ten per cent. on all amounts raised since last October, by three gentlemen—viz., Sir James Watts, Mr. H. Lee, and Mr. W. Armitage, of Manchester, these percentages now reaching 35*l.* for each gentleman; a grant of 750*l.* from the Lancashire and Cheshire Chapel Building Society; 104*l.* raised by a Christmas tree; 313*l.* of personal subscriptions by members of the congregation, and 204*l.* in other sums; together with a sum of 500*l.* realised by the sale of the old chapel, and 30*l.* from a tea-meeting held in April last year. To complete the total cost of 2,500*l.* there is still required 300*l.* The building will be in the Lombardic style of architecture, of simple character. The chapel will be thirty-seven feet wide and sixty feet long in the clear, in addition to a shallow segmental recess at the back. The ceiling line will be half way down the roof, and will be panelled. In the centre the roof will be twenty-eight feet six inches. Underneath the chapel will be a schoolroom fourteen feet high, and from the nature of the site will be virtually out of the ground. There will be a comfortable class-room for infants under the vestry, and also two class-rooms for adults, to open into the large schoolroom with sashes when requisite. The materials of construction will be red pressed bricks, relieved with white and blue bricks, and Hollington stone dressings. The internal fittings will be of Memel fir varnished. The architect is Mr. W. F. Poulton, of Reading, and the contractor is Mr. Cotterill, of Crewe.

### Parliamentary Intelligence.

On Wednesday the Speaker of the House of Commons took the chair at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

#### DISENDOWMENT OF THE CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

Mr. M'ARTHUR asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what course the Government intended to take in relation to the Jamaica Clergy Act, which would shortly expire, and what were their intentions in reference to the future ecclesiastical arrangements for that island.

Mr. MONSELL said that the Jamaica Clergy Act expired this year. Under that Act more than 20,000*l.*, raised out of the taxes of the colony, was appropriated to religious purposes. By the census of 1861 it appeared that there were in Jamaica 40,000 members of the Anglican Church, 42,000 Methodists, 51,530 Baptists, and 30,000 belonging to other religious denominations. Of this sum of 20,000*l.*, all, except 370*l.*, went towards the maintenance of the Church of England. Under these circumstances it had been determined to introduce religious equality into that colony, and instructions had been issued to the Governor to the effect that her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the moral and religious culture of the subject race of the island, and not the ascendancy of any one portion of the community, should be the object of the Government, and that it would be desirable to avoid all appearance of showing exclusive favour to any one denomination. No scheme had yet been submitted by the Governor, but one was expected to arrive by the next mail, and it would be founded on the principle just mentioned.

#### THE RATEPAYING CLAUSES.

Mr. HARCOURT gave notice that on an early day next session he would move that it is expedient to repeal so much of the Reform Acts as makes the right of voting for members of Parliament dependent on the payment of rates.

This being the whole of the business on the paper, the House awaited in silence the summons from the Lords' Commissioners, which came at two o'clock.

#### THE PROROGATION.

Their Lordships met shortly before two o'clock, only about a dozen peers being present, including the Bishops of London and Oxford, and the Earl of Longford and Viscount Melville. Prayers having been read by the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, retiring for a few minutes, re-entered the House, accompanied by the other Commissioners, the Earl of Kimberley, Earl Granville, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Foley. The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod (Colonel Clifford) was directed to summon the Commons, and the Speaker and about fifty hon. members accordingly appeared at the bar, whereupon the Royal Assent was given in the usual form to the following among other bills:—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), New Parishes and Church Building Act Amendment, Contagious Diseases, Government of India Act Amendment, Governor-General of India, Habitual Criminals, Dividends on Public Stocks, Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment, Sanitary Act (1866) Amendment (Ireland), Metropolitan Commons Act (1866) Amendment, Presentation of Benefices belonging to Roman Catholics, Canada (Rupert's Land) Loan, Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans), Charity Commissioners, Bishops' Resignation, Seeds Adulteration, and Enclosure of Land.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then said:—We are com-

manded to deliver her Majesty's most gracious Speech, which is as follows:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—We are commanded by her Majesty to dispense with your further attendance in Parliament.

Her Majesty announces to you with pleasure that she continues to receive from all foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and that her confidence in the preservation of peace has been continued and confirmed during the present year.

The negotiations in which her Majesty was engaged with the United States of North America have by mutual consent been suspended; and her Majesty earnestly hopes that this delay may tend to maintain the relations between the two countries on a durable basis of friendship.

Her Majesty has a lively satisfaction in acknowledging the untiring zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the arduous labours of the year.

In the Act for putting an end to the Establishment of the Irish Church you carefully kept in view the several considerations which, at the opening of the session, were commended to your notice.

It is the hope of her Majesty that this important measure may hereafter be remembered as a conclusive proof of the paramount anxiety of Parliament to pay reasonable regard, in legislating for each of the three kingdoms, to the special circumstances by which it may be distinguished, and to deal on principles of impartial justice with all interests and all portions of the nation.

Her Majesty firmly trusts that the Act may promote the work of peace in Ireland, and may help to unite all classes of its people in that fraternal concord with their English and Scottish fellow-subjects which must ever form the chief source of strength to her extended empire.

Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your general and cordial readiness to unite in the removal, through the Assessed Rates Act, of a practical grievance which was widely felt.

Her Majesty congratulates you on having brought your protracted labours on the subjects of bankruptcy and of imprisonment for debt to a legislative conclusion which is regarded with just satisfaction by the trading classes and by the general public.

The law which you have framed for the better government of endowed schools in England will render the large resources of these establishments more accessible to the community and more efficient for their important purpose.

It may reasonably be expected that the Act for the supervision of habitual criminals will contribute further to the security of life and property.

The measure which has been passed with respect to the contagious diseases of animals will, as Her Majesty believes, add confidence and safety to the important trades of breeding and feeding cattle at home, without unnecessarily impeding the freedom of import from abroad.

By the repeal of the tax on fire insurance you have met a long-cherished wish of the community; and in the removal of the duty on corn her Majesty sees new evidence of your desire to extend industry and commerce, and to enlarge to the uttermost those supplies of food which our insular position in a peculiar degree both encourages and requires.

Her Majesty trusts that the measure for the purchase and management of the electric telegraphs by the State may be found to facilitate the great commercial and social object of rapid, easy, and certain communication, and may prove no unworthy sequel to that system of cheap postage which has passed with much advantage into so many countries of the civilised world.

#### Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded to state that her Majesty thanks you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the year and for the measures by which you have enabled her at once to liquidate the charge of the Abyssinian expedition.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

Her Majesty reflects with pleasure that, in returning to your several homes, you may contemplate with thankfulness the fruit of your exertions in the passing of many important laws, a portion of which we have now had it in command to notice.

During the recess you will continue to gather that practical knowledge and experience which form the solid basis of legislative aptitude; and her Majesty invokes the blessing of the Almighty alike upon your recent and your future labours for the public weal.

The Commission to that effect having been read, the LORD CHANCELLOR declared Parliament prorogued to Thursday, the 28th of October.

The Commons then retired, the proceeding having occupied scarcely half-an-hour, and the First Session of the Second Reformed Parliament was thus brought to a close.

#### NOTICES FOR NEXT SESSION.

(From the *Morning Star*.)

Any one might suppose that the notice paper of the House of Commons is at this moment a virgin sheet. Not so. It is nearly seven octavo pages of closely-printed matter. Just as the Derby of 1871 will be betted upon as soon as, or perhaps before, the Derby of 1870 is run, so the notice paper of next session is already quite a formidable document. Many of the proposals are, of course, chimerical. No one supposes that Sir Robert Anstruther will get convents made subject to Government inspection, or that the House will join Mr. Newdegate in declaring against such inspection, because it would encourage institutions inconsistent with social welfare and national progress. Nor would any one give much for Mr. Dalrymple's chances of taking inveterate drunkards under the care of the State, nor for Mr. Birley's prospect of upsetting the French Treaty, nor for the probabilities of Sir Wilfrid Lawson abolishing the opium revenue. Several of these topics, however, may be beneficially discussed. Purchase in the army is to make its first appearance. Mr. Trevelyan's place being taken by Mr. W. E. Price. Retrenchment is to be the text of



quite a multitude of preachers. Mr. Candlish will go for the reduction of the non-effective services; and Mr. Rylands, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Holms will share between them the attack on the diplomatic and consular charges. Sir Henry Bulwer will not surrender either the Ballot, though the committee's report will raise that question, nor the differences with America, though the Queen's Speech tells us, paradoxically and yet truly, that the suspension of the negotiations affords the best hope of a good understanding. Mr. Chambers burns with anti-Ritualistic ardour to reconcile clergymen with their parishioners; and Mr. Locke, with more prospect of success, will try to secure the public utility of the Crown's forestal rights in Epping Forest. Mr. Graves will return to the charge in behalf of halfpenny postage; and Mr. Macfie, who has just published an excellent *résumé* of opinions on the subject, will renew his hostility to patents; while Dr. Brewer will, if he can, hand over the homeless poor to the police. These are only a few rills of the great overflow of Parliamentary activity. There can be no healthier sign than such superabundant energy as this notice paper reveals.

#### THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* states that some advanced Liberal members of the House of Commons are endeavouring to form a society, the object of which will be to discuss and thoroughly develop the land question in all its phases.

The "Commissioner" sent out by the *Times* to investigate the land question in Ireland has arrived at Tipperary, and commences his special inquiries with a description of the country on the route from Dublin and of the town of Tipperary itself.

The population of Tipperary decreases rapidly; it was 7,000 in 1851, 5,000 at the last census, and is now considerably less. The country round this town is unrivalled in the British Isles for fertility, and though years ago the gifts of nature were little improved by man, great and beneficial changes have been effected within the last few years. Then barbarous husbandry and a savage and degraded population converted this region into a wilderness; now the scene—though much, in the opinion of the Commissioner, remains to be done—is generally one of wealth and property. The appliances of husbandry are mostly good; and the crops, especially the grass, almost uniformly fine. "Some excellent farmsteads, well-built and well-stated houses and offices, may be seen; and those on the beautiful estate of Lord Derby especially, as well as the admirable labourers' cottages, seemed to me worthy of particular notice." The peasantry appeared generally well-fed, not ill-dressed, and of decent appearance, but the external scene is by no means wholly favourable. Some farmhouses are very poor, and mud cabins are still not unfrequent. Drainage is very defective. On Earl Derby's lands there is nothing to be complained of; but on other properties the drainage could not well be worse.

The so-called Irish "national" journals have already begun to press into the advocacy of the land question some dangerous doctrines. The *Irishman* this week has an article under the heading, "The Plague of the Landocracy," which is of a very revolutionary tendency. The *Nation* discusses the land question in a more moderate tone, expressing confidence that Mr. Gladstone will deal with it in a satisfactory manner, and pointing out the evils of delay. The Conservative journals take a different view of the question. The *Express* compares the Conservative language used by Mr. Lowe in a debate on the subject with the supposed intention of the Cabinet to introduce a sweeping bill, and anticipates that if persisted in the result must be a break-up of the Liberal Government.

#### HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The weather up to Saturday night was exceedingly unfavourable for securing the crops in the eastern district. Thus far the wheats have not sustained much injury, but fine weather is now urgently needed for securing the harvest. A report from Bungay, Suffolk, states that the yield of wheat in that locality will fall short of that of last year. Barley, however, is upon the whole a fair average crop. A large number of Irish harvestmen have arrived at Lincoln, but at present not much progress has been made with harvest work in that neighbourhood; last year the Irishmen arrived too late; this year they have come too early. Wheat-cutting has now become pretty general in the neighbourhood of Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, but the weather has been dull and showery. The wheats have turned out well, upon the whole, about Godmanchester. In Lincolnshire generally, farmers complain of the wheat crop being below the average, as regards both quantity and quality. Oats and barley are, however, admitted to be good. Harvest round Kettering, Northamptonshire, is three weeks later than last year.

The farmers in all parts of Cornwall are now actively engaged in the harvest-field. Some scores of acres of wheat have already been cleared, and in a few instances the crop has been threshed with very satisfactory results. As a rule, wheat is thick and heavy, but with a short quantity of straw; the prevailing opinion is that the crop in Cornwall will exceed an average. Barley varies considerably, but the yield will, it is expected, be on the whole satisfactory. Oats, of which a large breadth has been cut, will at least be a fair crop if fine weather continues. The mangolds and turnips have immensely benefited by the late rains, and, although

the drought did much damage, farmers believe that winter keep for cattle will be plentiful.

The *Scotsman* reports that harvest operations have begun in several districts in Scotland, and hitherto they have been favoured with fine weather. The accounts to hand are generally that the crop is a fair average.

Mr. H. Kains-Jackson has published a careful review of the prospects of the wheat trade. His conclusions are not so unfavourable as those of many other agricultural writers. He estimates that the wheat crop on two-thirds of the land cultivated will be an average, while the third portion will, from blight that occurred after the wheat bloomed, be deficient, but not to any serious extent. On an examination of the whole position, he estimates that we may want eight millions of quarters of wheat from abroad; that there is a fair prospect of getting them; and that there is no occasion for "future fears." The *Mark Lane Express* is not so hopeful.

#### NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

The new Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law of Bankruptcy has been issued. There are 186 sections and two schedules in the statute, to take effect on the 1st of January next. The law is divided into eight parts. The first chief judge is to be one of the present commissioners, and afterwards to be filled by one of her Majesty's common law judges. The officers of the London old court may be attached to the new court; and the Lord Chancellor to make provision for concluding the old cases which cannot be conveniently transferred to the new tribunal. The business under the old system is expected to increase, as, under the new, debtors cannot make themselves bankrupt, and until they pay 10s. in the pound (unless by the consent of the creditors) they have no status, and after three years the debts can be enforced against their property. It must take some time to form a new practice out of the raw materials contained in the Act. The first part relates to the adjudication by creditors on petition, and the appointment of a trustee to administer the property. The second part has reference to the administration of the property. The third part relates to the constitution and powers of the county courts acting in bankruptcy; and from the latter there may be appeals to the chief judge. General rules may be made by the Lord Chancellor with the assistance of the chief judge. There are supplemental provisions in the fourth part, and the fifth part treats of persons having privilege of Parliament. An adjudication is to vacate a seat in the House of Commons. Various provisions as to "liquidation by arrangement" are contained in the sixth part. The seventh deals with "composition with creditors"; and the eighth relates to temporary provisions as to the Bankruptcy Courts. Solicitors, as well as barristers, are to practise before the chief judge and the registrars both in court and chambers. The new court, as well as the old, will sit, it is expected, in Basinghall-street, and much will depend on the new rules to be framed; and it would seem that daily sittings by the chief judge will be necessary under the new law both in chambers and in court.

The Act to abolish imprisonment for debt and to punish fraudulent debtors has just been issued. It is a companion statute to the new bankruptcy law, and will come into force the same day—the 1st January next—when imprisonment for debt, with certain exceptions, will be abolished, and debtors in custody on that day, who would have been exempted from imprisonment had the Act been in operation, will be entitled to be released without the payment of fees. The exceptions to abolition relate to payment of penalties recoverable before justices and to orders made for costs by solicitors for misconduct, &c. The statute is divided into three parts, and comprised in twenty-nine sections. The power of arrest is retained on persons about to quit this country. The county courts can commit for six weeks unless payment is sooner made. Fraudulent debtors in bankruptcy or under liquidation for certain offences before juries can be imprisoned, with or without hard labour; and in the excepted cases before mentioned, imprisonment is not to be longer than one year. The third part relates to warrants of attorney, &c. For damages for seduction or breach of promise of marriage, imprisonment is abolished.

**GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, N.**—During the past week 1,493 applications have been attended to, including those of 497 new patients. A donation of 1,000*l.* has been sent by "S. W. Y." for the benefit of this hospital.

**THE ENDOWED CHARITIES OF MIDDLESEX.**—A general digest of endowed charities for the county of Middlesex has been published. The total gross income is given as 50,508*l.* 12*s.* The total income mentioned in the report of the former commissioners of inquiry was 26,932*l.* The purposes to which the income is applicable, and the amounts, are as follow:—Education, 17,161*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; apprenticeship and advancement, 3,160*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; endowments of clergy, lecturers, &c., 635*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; Church purposes, 2,978*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; Dissenting places of worship and ministers, 546*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; education of Dissenters, 693*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; public uses, 1,965*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; support of almshouses, their inmates, and pensioners, 12,844*l.* 17*s.*; distribution of articles in kind, 6,607*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; distribution of money, 5,445*l.* 15*s.*; general uses of the poor, 797*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; medicine 20*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty, with the junior members of the Royal family, will leave Osborne for Windsor Castle this evening, and proceed to Balmoral to-morrow.

Prince Arthur took leave of the Queen on Thursday. On Saturday he embarked at Birkenhead, on board the City of Paris, for Canada, to join the Rifle Brigade. Crowds of people were on the piers on both sides of the Mersey, anxious to catch a glimpse of the Prince, but thousands were not able to get a sight of him. On taking leave of Mr. John Laird, M.P., the Prince expressed himself highly gratified with the kindly and considerate manner in which he had been received by the inhabitants of Birkenhead and the surrounding districts.

The Rev. George Prothero preached before the Queen on Sunday at Osborne. Lord Cowley, Lord Sydney, and Mr. Lowe, dined with her Majesty on Saturday.

Mr. Gladstone is now at Walmer Castle with his family, where he has already derived benefit from rest and the sea air. The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* says:—

On Wednesday last I was in the neighbourhood of Walmer Castle, and I was happy to learn there that the right hon. gentleman had already felt the benefit of the sea breezes, which had been pretty fresh and stiff since the date of his arrival. His colleagues to a man are anxious to relieve him of all business they can take off his hands, because, as they willingly admit, he has been the most hardworking member of the Government. If he should visit Ireland, as he is anxious to do, it is to be hoped that his admirers in that country, and they are the vast majority of the Irish people, will recollect what he has done, and the work before him next session, and accordingly refrain from any great demand on his energies. In Dublin he will be the guest of the Lord-Lieutenant, but there will be an entertainment in his honour at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, in addition to those which will come off at the residence of the Viceroy.

Nearly all the other members of the Cabinet have left town; Earl Granville remaining to accompany her Majesty to Balmoral. The Lord Chancellor passes a few weeks at Lowestoft; the Earl of Kimberley at his Norfolk seat; Mr. Lowe has gone to West Cowes; Lord Clarendon to Wiesbaden; Mr. Childers to Pittacore, N.B.; Mr. Chichester Fortescue to the Priory, Newton Mendip; Mr. Bruce to Duffryn, Aberdare; the Duke of Argyll to Inverary Castle; Mr. Bright to Rochdale. The Lord President of the Council has left for Scotland, for grouse-shooting. Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., accompanied by his family, has left London for a two months' holiday in Switzerland.

Lord Justice Selwyn died on Thursday at his residence, at Richmond, where he has been ill for some time. His lordship, who was only fifty-six years of age, was a brother to the Bishop of Lichfield; to Canon Selwyn, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University; and to Captain Jasper Selwyn, R.N. Was Solicitor-General for a few months in 1867. He was appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in February, 1868.

The vacant Lord Justiceship has not yet been filled up. It is understood that neither Sir Roundell Palmer nor Lord Cairns will accept it, and in that case it is probable that Vice-Chancellor James will be promoted, and that Mr. Jessel, M.P. for Dover, will be made Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Walter, M.P., having declined to receive from the Hon. Auberon Herbert the sum of 1,000*l.* as his share of the recent election expenses for Berkshire, the latter has given the money to found six free libraries in different towns in that county.

The personality of the late Lord Broughton (Sir J. Cam Hobhouse) has been sworn under 250,000*l.* His lordship left his diaries and correspondence to the British Museum, to be kept without examination until 1900, when they may be published, on the consent of the Crown being obtained as regards the papers relating to State affairs.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been passing their time at Wildbad in a quiet, unostentatious manner. Both their Royal Highnesses appear to like the place immensely, and take advantage of every opportunity offered to enjoy as much as possible the scenery surrounding Wildbad, and its many curious details. The Prince is expected to return to Marlborough House from Wildbad on the 25th inst., and will the following day go to Abergeldie for grouse-shooting. The Princess of Wales and children will prolong their residence at Wildbad probably till the third week in September.

Mr. Disraeli and Lady Beaconsfield have been visiting Lord Shrewsbury at Alton Towers.

It is reported that Mr. Candlish, M.P. for Sunderland, and Captain Beaumont, M.P. for South Durham, are going out to India for the purpose of making inquiries concerning the expenditure for material during the Abyssinian War.

It is said that the Hon. William Stuart, now British Minister at Buenos Ayres, is likely to be appointed to the Court of Madrid.

The American Minister and Mrs. Motley are on a visit to the Earl of Beauchamp's, near Malvern.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

The Presidentship of the British Association for 1870 is to be offered to Professor Huxley.

Gustave Doré and Blanchard Jerrold have been making a systematic exploration of London, from Wapping to Kensington, among high and low, with a view to a work on the great capital. Monsieur Doré has made a most interesting collection of studies.

It is now said that neither Dr. Doran nor Mr. J.



C. Jenfferson will become editor of the *Athenaeum*, but that Sir O. Dilke will edit his own journal, which is to be enlarged and materially altered.

Mr. Sydney Dobell, the poet, who has wintered for two or three seasons at Clifton, met with a severe accident on Minchinhampton-common a few days ago, by his horse falling with him. It is hoped that he has sustained no irreparable injury, but his contusions are very severe.

Mr. John Ruskin has been elected to the newly-created chair, the Slade Art Professorship of Oxford. The candidates were ten in number, but the contest lay between Mr. Ruskin and Mr. J. C. Robinson, no votes being given to any of the other candidates. Of the seven ex-officio electors appointed under the will of the founder, Mr. Ruskin obtained the votes of the four resident in Oxford.

**LORD PALMERSTON'S DAIRY.**—The *Athenaeum* announces the discovery of the private diary of Lord Palmerston. All his great contemporaries figure in it, and they are said to be drawn by a bold and masterly hand. This discovery will, no doubt, be turned to profitable use by Sir Henry Bulwer, who is known to have been for some time occupied (with family sanction and assistance) on a biography of the late statesman. The diary is, it is now said, of a very limited character.

"It commences," says the *Record*, "when he was sixteen years of age, and it ends at the close of 1830, when he assumed office as Foreign Secretary. But at present no continuation of the diary has been found amongst his lordship's papers; and it has none of the attributes of a Boswellian record. It seems to have been originally designed, in its present form, chiefly to explain why he left the Tories and took office under the Whig Earl Grey; a change which, according to Lord Palmerston's chivalrous sense of honour, could only be justified by the fact that he was himself deserted by the party, when he was unseated for the University of Cambridge, for voting in favour of Roman Catholic emancipation, although there had been an established compact, according to which that question was to have been an open one. The diary will explain that his long term of service as Secretary at War was not from the want of many overtures to accept higher offices. His lordship was importuned by Mr. Perceval as Mr. Pitt's successor at Cambridge, to assume Mr. Pitt's office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He twice declined the Governor-Generalship of India, and he was ready to have accepted, on Mr. Canning's solicitation, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. But George IV. thought that he should find a more pliant Minister in Mr. Harries; and Mr. Canning was compelled, after a visit to Windsor, to make an awkward apology to Lord Palmerston by offering him a British peerage and the Governorship of Jamaica. Lord Palmerston's life spans the gulf that separates the era of Fox and Pitt from the times of Gladstone and Bright. But we fear no diary will be found to conduct Sir Henry Bulwer over the thirty-five years which separates the commencement of Earl Grey's Administration from the close of Lord Palmerston's."

#### THE ENGLISH BISHOPS AND CLERGY.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New York, furnishes the *New York Evening Post* the following account of the dinner recently given by the Lord Mayor to the Bishops and Clergy at the Mansion-house:—

"The Archbishop of Canterbury was smooth and gracious in word as in presence, and is a fine specimen of a Christian scholar and gentleman: in appearance very much such a man as Edward Everett might have made had his fancy been kept down under the decorum of English ecclesiasticism. The Bishop of London responded kindly and sagaciously to the sentiment, 'The Clergy of London, of the English Church, and all other denominations,' and wished well to them all. He is a vigorous military-looking man, and quite the reverse in his appearance to the gentle and courtly scholar. Dean Stanley, who was his rival candidate for that office, is said to have been reluctantly withdrawn by the Queen, in deference to the general voice of the Conservative London clergy. The assembly broke up at a good hour, without any Nonconformist being called upon to speak; an omission that is explained by the fact that the dinner was given on the anniversary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel abroad by the English Established Church, and therefore is understood to belong to the Archbishops and Bishops. Other clergy, however, were publicly named with honour, and America was not forgotten in the list read by the Master of Ceremonies.

"I was glad to see prominent Dissenters, both liberal and orthodox, present; among the latter, the Rev. Messrs. Binney and Newman Hall being conspicuous; and among the former, the Rev. Messrs. Gaskell, Ierson, James, and others. It was, of course, a privilege to me here and elsewhere to meet eminent men out of my own usual line of association, and I was in some respects highly favoured. I met no truer gentleman and scholar than Arthur Stanley, Dean of Westminster. His wife, Lady Augusta, makes the deanery as winning by her courtly grace and kindly heart, as the dean does by his manly sense and scholarly loyalty. I heard him read St. Paul's tribute to charity from the Corinthians in the night service at Westminster Abbey on the Sunday after my arrival, and it added to the romance and solemnity of the hour and scene in that great temple of the living and the dead. Dean Stanley is the head of the Broad Church movement in England, and at once wins honour and provokes hostility by his position. Generally men of his views do not gain preferment; and he has not escaped rebuffs; yet he is known and honoured by English Liberals with few exceptions; and perhaps his zeal for the Throne and Church, as belonging together, leads many Conservatives to overlook his literary radicalism, in view of his historical and ecclesiastical conservatism. I met the Archbishop of Dublin at this house; and found

the Dean opposed to the Irish Church Bill on account of its throwing the more liberal clergy into the hands of the bigots, and enabling the bigots of the disestablished Church to tread upon the Liberals, who are now protected by the civil law, which is more tolerant than the usual canon law. Dean Stanley looks much like our friend, Henry Pierrepont of Brooklyn.

"The Archbishop of Dublin (R. C. Trench) is a more rigid theologian, and perhaps a more severe and penetrative scholar than the Dean, and he seemed to me to have his mind open to the best German theologians, and to be a student of religion in its deepest truth. He was, however, too much absorbed with the Irish Church Bill to be wholly at ease on other topics. His charge of last year to his clergy is an able document, as terse in diction as strong in argument—such as it is well to weigh seriously before making Ireland over to the Romish priesthood without limitation. He is much interested in American affairs and studies, as well he may be, for his books are much used and highly approved among us. I regretted not seeing more of him, and was obliged to forego the privilege he kindly offered me of meeting some of the prominent Irish bishops at his table, and hearing their views of great subjects. I saw the Bishop of Oxford pleasantly, and enjoyed his free, shrewd, and scholarly conversation, but regretted that I was not able to hear him preach, as he is called one of the best English preachers, both in substance and manner. It is not unusual for Liberals to make light of him, and call him tricky. I have not followed his political career, and of course cannot go with him in his High Church policy; but he seemed to me a most genial and entertaining companion, and a hearty, outspoken, and even blunt observer of the men and manners of the time, both inside and outside of his own Church circle. His speeches in the House of Lords of late have been strong and sagacious, and he evidently means to make the best of the movements that he deprecates. He holds great literary, charitable, and religious trusts in his hands; and I can assure those who habitually disparage him that in the charitable institutions under his charge, which I have visited, his name is revered and his presence devoutly welcomed. I am certainly grateful to his kindness for some of my most favoured hours in England.

"Professor Jowett I saw less as a theologian than as a social companion and a man of letters; and it may be that he is more new in literature than theology, and studies Plato more than St. Paul. Whatever he touches he adorns, and his face is sunshine to all lovers of the great humanities to which his life is consecrated. Hereafter I may write something upon the English clergy as preachers, and now I will only add a few words upon a theologian of a different stamp: I mean Dr. Manning, the Archbishop of Westminster, the noted seceder from the English to the Romish Church. I was told that he was reserved, and would say little or nothing to me, and therefore I left it to him to appoint an interview or not as he might choose, merely telling him that it might be mutually instructive. I found him most genial and communicative, and ready and earnest to converse upon the inmost subjects of religion. He laughed at the idea that I had been led to form of him, and declared that in his way he was very much of a Methodist, and his religion was of the heart—a perpetual joy in God and in the boundless fellowship of the Church universal. He lives in an ample house, but simply, and he looks more like an apostle than either of his brother Archbishops of York and Canterbury. His views are extreme, wholly Ultramontane; and I at once admired the man and dissented from the doctrine. His conduct seems liberal—memorably so in some directions; and he told me that he had been that week at Dean Stanley's, where I understood that such men as Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Martineau, Tyndall, and the philosophers met in due turn to discuss matters in science. Dr. Manning's sincerity is not questioned by his former associates, who lament his defection. He has helped me to understand the state of religious opinion in England, and it seemed to me, as an inquiring pilgrim from the New World to the old shrines of faith and learning, not well to forget the present chief of the Roman Catholic Church in England. He looks somewhat like the Rev. Calvin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, but is taller."

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, August 18th, 1869.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Emperor of the French has somewhat recovered from the rheumatic pains which prevented his being present at the Camp of Chalons on Sunday. He was able to preside at the Council of Ministers on Saturday, and to drive out at St. Cloud yesterday.

It is reported that Marshal M'Mahon is to be appointed to the Ministry of War in France. Another account, however, says that the post will be filled by General Leboeuf. The funeral of Marshal Niel is to be undertaken by the State.

Nearly all the Paris papers have now expressed their views upon the French amnesty, and most of them regard it with favour as an opportune and judicious measure. It is remarked, however, that the journal which appears least satisfied with it is not an Opposition organ, but the Governmental *Pays*. That paper thinks the amnesty will satisfy no one, and regards it as evidence of rashness and imprudence. A Government, it says, has no right

to be prodigal when its resources are diminishing, and it is not strong enough to be weak with impunity. The *Débats* looks upon the amnesty as inspired by the desire of satisfying public opinion, which had been pained by the numerous press prosecutions, and it thinks the Government will be congratulated with one voice upon a measure which is the natural and logical consequence of the Message of the 12th July, and the liberal concessions contained in the *Senatus-Consultum*. The *Siecle* considers the amnesty so comprehensive as to include M. Ledru Rollin, although he was refused a passport to return to France after a previous amnesty in 1859.

At the sitting of the Commission of the Senate yesterday the Ministers were present, and explained some paragraphs of the *Senatus-Consultum*. The Commission sat for three hours, and an understanding was arrived at on all points.

The *North German Gazette* publishes a semi-official article, refuting the attacks which have appeared in the *Correspondance de Rome* in reference to the Bavarian Minister, Prince Hohenlohe, and declares that all the Governments of Northern and Southern Germany are fully agreed as to their attitude towards the General Council, and should the decisions of the coming Oecumenical Council imperil peace between the temporal and spiritual Powers, they were thoroughly and completely determined among themselves to resist all encroachments of the Holy See.

A cable telegram states that the conscription in Cuba has been commenced in Espiritu Santo and Trinidad. A conscription was ordered of all men between twenty and fifty-five. Fifteen hundred conscripts have already been obtained at Trinidad. There is little change in the military situation.

Last night's *Gazette* contains an official intimation of the recent vacancy in the See of Salisbury, through the death of Dr. Hamilton, and the Royal recommendation to the Dean and Chapter for the election of Dr. Moberly as the new Bishop.

Another Liberal member of the new Parliament has been removed by death. Mr. Charles Moore, the senior representative of Tipperary, has died at his town residence at the age of sixty-five. It will be remembered that Mr. Moore's death was erroneously announced some months ago. He was elected for Tipperary in February, 1865, when The O'Donoghue left that county for the representation of the borough of Tralee.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the British Association is to be opened this evening at Exeter, when Professor Stokes, the president, will deliver the inaugural address. The business of the sections begins to-morrow morning, and during the week the work of the several departments will be relieved by numerous excursions to the various objects of interest in the north, east, and south of Devon.

Another powder mill explosion is reported from Hounslow. No lives were lost, but three men were seriously injured.

The last party of emigrants to be sent out to Canada during the present year by the British and Colonial Emigration Fund were dispatched yesterday evening. Over 200 persons left the Victoria Docks in the steamship *Dacia*. In addition to these, and 900 emigrants previously sent from the East-end, the committee of the Fund have assisted over 3,000 persons to emigrate during the past six months, making in all over 4,000.

The Dublin Town Council met on Monday, to adopt a congratulatory address to the Lord-Lieutenant and Mr. Gladstone, and a vote of thanks to Sir John Gray, for their respective shares in the passing of the Irish Church Bill. The proposal was by no means unanimously adopted, although the Conservative members stayed away. One alderman suggested that "it took Mr. Gladstone a long time to be convinced," and that there were others quite as well deserving of thanks as those whose names had been selected. The motion was, however, carried.

There is no disposition in the provinces to allow the new Beerhouse Act to remain a dead letter. A Salford conference has been held, at which a memorial to the approaching Brewster Sessions was adopted, asking the magistrates to refuse all new licences, and to diminish the sources of demoralisation by declining to renew the licences of the houses known to be conducted in a disorderly manner. At Bradford, a similar gathering took place on Monday, with the object of strengthening the hands of the magistrates in their efforts to suppress disorderly houses, and urging them to decline to increase the number of licensed houses, or to renew licences to places where music or exhibitions were provided. A memorial to the Town Council was also adopted, asking for the appointment of an inspector, with assistants, for the supervision of licensed houses.

The South Yorkshire miners' demonstration at Sheffield on Monday terminated in a disgraceful riot. While the bulk of the miners were holding a meeting in Hyde Park, a detachment, composed largely of youths, made a furious attack on the houses of some non-unionists residing in a part of the town known as the Warren. Doors and windows were broken in by volleys of stones, furniture was destroyed, and the inmates of the houses, mostly women and children, escaped serious injury only by flight.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Very few samples of English wheat were on sale here to-day. The trade presented a quiet appearance, but no change took place in prices. Full average supplies of foreign wheat were brought forward. The transactions were on a limited scale, at the rates current on Monday. The market was scantily supplied with barley. The trade was firm, but the demand was not active, at late currencies. Malt met a share on former terms.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in *THE NONCONFORMIST* are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.  
Each additional Line . . . . . Sixpence.

## LEADER PAGE.

An extra charge, of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines, or under. There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 14, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Advertisers of all classes will find *THE NONCONFORMIST* a valuable Medium for their announcements.

*THE NONCONFORMIST* is registered for transmission abroad.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

Per Quarter . . . . . 0 6 6  
Half year . . . . . 0 13 0  
Year . . . . . 1 5 0

Unstamped copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and at the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed each time of transmission.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1869.

## SUMMARY.

PARLIAMENT has risen, and its members are dispersed over land and sea, intent rather upon that relaxation which has been well earned by a laborious Session than upon gathering up, as the Royal Message expresses it, "that practical knowledge and experience which form the solid basis of legislative aptitude." The Queen's Speech! well, it is already forgotten with the unsettled weather and disquieting fears of the past week. A document, in the framing of which half-a-dozen Ministers, perhaps, have had a hand, cannot possibly stand the ordeal of criticism. But the Speech, however clumsily put together, is the record of a fruitful Session. Three paragraphs refer to the great legislative measure of the year in suitable and impressive terms; and if the English Church is comforted by that allusion to the "special circumstances" which guide ecclesiastical legislation, it is welcome to the consolation. The other measures of the Session are briefly described, and "my lords and gentlemen" are warranted in "contemplating with thankfulness the fruits of their action in the passing of many important laws." Not the least remarkable feature of the Speech is the scanty reference to our external relations. Beyond the stereotyped allusion to the "friendly disposition" of all Foreign powers, there is, besides, only a brief paragraph stating that the negotiations on the Alabama question "have, by mutual consent, been suspended"—a delay which, it is hoped, "may tend to maintain the relations between the two countries on a durable basis of friendship." Do her Majesty's Ministers mean, as they appear to suggest, that so long as this knotty difficulty remains unsettled, peace is secure?

Lord Stanley, in the first of post-Parliamentary speeches that have been delivered in this present season, has lightly grasped a variety of topics. He spoke of war, and defended the army and navy, and next he enlarged upon the "peaceful art" of husbandry. In connection with this the land question came up, and Lord Stanley, who has always something ingenious to say, deprecated the theory that it would be a great gain if the land were, as a rule, the property of those who work it with their own hands. A new argument was then introduced into the question, the noble lord maintaining that small parcels of land could not be successfully and profitably worked because machinery could not be applied to it. But is not this begging at least two questions? The object of allowing peasants to become owners of land is not altogether that they work it as profitably, or more profitably, than the present tenants can work it, but that ownership will have a good moral influence upon them. And we suppose that if machinery should be required, little machines as well as big can be made. Lord Stanley added a word concerning mutual dependence, but the mutual dependence at present existing is a little too much like that of the lion and the jackal to be equally agreeable to both parties.

Still things are improving, and the relations between capital and labour, as well as land and labour, are getting to be more amicable. Nothing could extend good feeling better than such schemes as the Improved Dwellings for Working Men. Sir Sydney Waterlow's society we are glad to see is successful in every respect, and, what is most important, pays 5 per cent. If it will always do this, and we judge that it will, there need be no complaint of a plethora

of capital. Mr. Auberon Herbert's offer to found Free Libraries in Berkshire is a step in the same direction, tending to bring the rich and poor nearer together. So is the emigration that is going on. Yesterday another ship sailed for Canada—the money being found for the emigrants. Cheerfully it sailed down the Thames, and cheerful were all the people on board, who, we imagine, will think more kindly, at last, of prosperous men than they have lately done. The social difficulty can, we are sure, be best settled by the heart, and not in the head.

It is a pity that Count Bismarck and Count Beust cannot agree upon facts, or, at least, that they cannot quarrel in private. The Austrian Chancellor complains that his overtures to Prussia are received with studied neglect, and so on, to which the Prussian reply is that it is all moonshine, for no overtures have been received. It should be possible to settle such a question as this in a few minutes; but the fact appears to be that Count Beust is slightly irritated at the little notice that Bismarck pays to him, and because his rival still occupies the higher position in European politics. Our own belief is that Beust will prove, in the long run, to be the greater statesman, although, perhaps, not the greater Minister of the two; but he has the more difficult game to play. It is easy to keep a successful people quiet and contented, but not so easy to keep beaten and unsuccessful people in that happy frame of mind. Beust, however, understands the Austrian as well as Bismarck understands the Prussian question. The best thing for each to do will be to leave the other alone.

The Spanish Revolution is unhappily at last being stained with wilfully-shed blood. Hitherto the Government has exhibited great forbearance: it is now exhibiting equal severity. There can be no doubt that the Carlist risings are very provoking to the temper, and may become dangerous, if they are not already so, but there is a way of meeting them without shooting in cold blood. Possibly, however, the Carlists have reckoned on this forbearance, and severity may check them. Spain is now paying the price that always has to be paid when a Government extends special favour to a priesthood. But for the priests the country would not be disturbed and no blood would have been shed. But for the priests Spain might now have been in the front rank of European Powers.

Affairs in France, with some special exceptions, wear a promising aspect. The Emperor has been so seriously indisposed as to have been obliged to postpone his visit to the camp at Chalons in connection with the Napoleon fête, and to remain indoors at St. Cloud. But his Majesty is sufficiently recovered to be able to ride out. Napoleon III. has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Marshal Niel, his Minister of War, a military organiser of the first rank, whose place it will be difficult to fill. But the Senate has come to a complete understanding relative to the several articles of what may be called the new French Charter. And above all, the full and complete amnesty proclaimed in connection with the Napoleon Centenary has given universal satisfaction. All persons incarcerated for press offences are set free, political refugees in every land may return unquestioned to France, and the swamps of Cayenne will yield up the exiles who have been transported for conspiracies against the State. The Paris newspapers are grateful for this great act of clemency, which, taken in connection with the Senatus-Consultum, has, we are told, restored the popularity of Napoleon III. to the level it had attained at the close of the Italian war.

## THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

"THERE is no such thing in August as politics," Mr. Disraeli is reported to have said the other day at Alton Towers. There are, however, newspapers to be brought out, if the number of their readers at this season of relaxation is limited. The Press must have topics to discuss, whether Parliament is sitting or not. It has exhausted the past Session. The season of congresses is not yet set in, and the steam has hardly as yet been got up against a number of social grievances that usually crop at this period. The dead calm is disturbed by the entrance of the next great Parliamentary topic. The Irish land question is already under discussion. Lord Stanley indirectly glanced at it the other day at Ormskirk, when he laid down the principle that the threefold system of landlord, tenant, and labourer is economically the best and the most productive—a principle which, if strictly applied to Ireland, would leave untouched the land question, with the social

disorders and crimes which it entails. The so-called "national" journals of the sister country are already busy on the subject, and suggesting something very like wholesale confiscation; while the *Times* has sent over a "Special Commissioner" to study on the spot the phenomena of agriculture in Ireland, and gather up opinions on this intricate problem, which must next year, if ever, be solved by the wisdom of Parliament.

The leading journal in opening the discussion is not prepared, like Lord Stanley, to lay down a general proposition and adhere to it under all circumstances, but is quite disposed to feel its way. "Laws," we are told, are made not so much for the guidance and support of the best, as for the repression and punishment of the worst of a community, and "if it is found as a matter of fact that there is a proportion of Irish landlords—although the proportion may be so small that their joint acreage may be even comparatively contemptible—habitually disregarding claims which on any principle of justice must be admitted to be rightly put forward by their tenants, a case for the intervention of the Legislature, by way of stricter definition of mutual rights, is established."

The exceptional legislation which the *Times*, under protest as it were, is willing to sanction with a view to the social peace of the sister island, is not looked at so timidly by authorities not only better informed, but more Conservative. While the "Special Commissioner" is gathering up facts and opinions, a Master in Chancery has entered the witness box to give the results of long practical experience. "The Land Difficulty of Ireland," written by Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon, comprises the matured sentiments of a Conservative functionary, whose claim to be heard arises from intimate knowledge of the subject. Mr. Fitzgibbon is the manager of some four hundred estates, which bring him into frequent contact with twenty thousand tenants under Chancery. And while the *Times* is hesitating, this eminent lawyer, ignoring abstract rights, gives his testimony in favour of sweeping reforms, which would be as beneficial to the interests of the proprietor as to the occupants of the soil.

Mr. Fitzgibbon does not think lightly of the grievance which now clamours for a remedy. The want of adequate security to the tenant is driving out of the country the flower of the population with their capital, "which would yield an ample and a sure return if applied to the soil which they are deserting, and which they would be too glad to improve if the fruits of their labour were secured to them by law." The mutual and inveterate distrust of landlord and tenant "spreads a withering blight over some of the fairest portions of the island," and its consequences are so obvious and disastrous "that the cry for fixity of tenure, for tenant right, and for compensation to the tenant for his improvements, is heard with favour by all except the landlords." Master Fitzgibbon is the reverse of a theorist. His wide experience has given the most practical point to all his conclusions. Nevertheless, he is ready to contend that the productive capabilities of the soil now held without security could be increased tenfold. Nothing, he says, "is more certain than that where hundreds now starve in querulous sloth, thousands might live in happiness, by rural and congenial industry, in cheerful day and open fields, made fruitful by wholesome labour in the mildest climate upon earth." It is neither over population nor indolence that prevents this happy consummation, but mainly that insecurity of tenure, which divorces the occupier from all personal interest in the soil that he cultivates. When tenants do feel an attachment to the soil, and are content with their lot, it is under such landlords as Lord Derby, a description of whose Tipperary estate is given by the *Times*' Special Commissioner. His lordship and many other proprietors, great and small, voluntarily surrender some of the extreme rights which are claimed on behalf of the owners of the soil, and if all landowners were like the Earl of Derby there would be no Irish land question. Master Fitzgibbon not only shows that, whereas early in the present century, leases were nearly universal, yearly tenancies are now the general rule, but that the landlords "have been endeavouring to weaken the position of their tenants, and to fortify their own against the invasion which they apprehend." The consequence is that the tenants "write under a sense of injustice, and that despair prompts them to criminal acts of atrocious vengeance." If it be contended that the interference of Parliament to remedy this flagrant evil invalidates the rights of the proprietors of the soil, our Conservative pamphleteer, albeit a denouncer of "pseudo-patriots and wicked agitators," repudiates the idea of an absolute right in landed property. The landlord, he



contents, has duties as well as rights, which the State is bound to see rightly performed in the interest of the whole people. The owner has no right to destroy land or to keep it waste, when the community needs what it would yield. This is the key of the whole question, which it would be more worthy of Lord Stanley's statesmanship to discuss than to lay down certain cold and rigid economical theories which have little relevancy as applied to the actual condition of Ireland.

As may be supposed, Mr. Fitzgibbon does not shrink from propounding a remedy for the Irish land grievance, and his proposals carry with them the weight of a wide experience. "Pass an Act," he says, "by which every tenant in the country, great and small, having a term less than seven years in his land, shall be entitled to transmit to some public functionary, constituted for the purpose, a written notice that he desires to improve his farm, and undertakes, within three years, to add twenty per cent., or some other substantial and specified amount, to the present yearly value, and let him have liberty to do so, if he only specifies beforehand a reasonable and practicable plan of his intended work. If, on inspection, his proposal be approved of by an impartial public officer, let him have a protecting certificate during the time of execution, and, on completion of the work to the satisfaction of the public inspector, let him be entitled to a certificate equivalent to a Parliamentary grant of a term, at the old rent, and of duration proportional to the magnitude of his addition to the permanent agricultural value of his improvements." The action of this plan would be that if the tenant added one fourth to the value of the property he would be entitled to a tenure of thirty years, and so on in proportion. This is not fixity of tenure, but the plan would give the improving occupier personal interest in the soil, and rights proportioned to the capital invested by him, while it would in the long run promote the interest of the landlord by augmenting the value of his estate, and ensuring his rent.

Probably in some such direction legislation will be attempted next Session. During the recess the whole question will be thoroughly discussed, with a view to discover the most satisfactory means of settling, once for all, on a lasting basis, the great grievance of Ireland. We may be assured that the British people and the Liberal majority will not allow the abstract pretensions of Irish landlords, which work only to their own detriment, to stand in the way of such a consummation. "Once convince the peasantry," says Mr. Fitzgibbon, "that, in the land of their birth, and in the midst of their kindred, the fruits of their labour will be their own, and they will not fly to a foreign land for a blessing which they may enjoy at home."

#### THE CENTENARY OF THE BUONAPARTES.

EXCEPTING for the slighter purposes of history it is scarcely worth while, at the present time, to discuss the question whether Napoleon the First was born in 1767 or in 1769. It is, in fact, a point upon which there cannot be much room for criticism, because it is well-established that the earlier was the actual date of his birth. He had his own reasons, however, for post-dating that occurrence, but somehow or other the lie which he chose to invent did not prolong his reign for a single day, and it is very probable that, apparently small and insignificant though it was, it may be found to have had a disastrous effect upon the success of his race. It is wonderful how falsehood, just as well as truth, vehemently vindicates its own character. Post-date a birth two years: what is there in that? And yet it may be sufficient to upset a dynasty.

Napoleon the First wished to make himself younger than he was in order that he might appear to be a born Frenchman, and therefore have the greater hold upon the sentiments of the French people. His power, however, consisted neither in his age nor in his nationality, but in his intellect, his character, and his circumstances. He was made by the Revolution, and he made nearly all that followed the Revolution. Now, forget what has taken place since his time until a very recent period, and imagine that the centenary *fêtes*, inaugurated by a measure of Constitutional reform, and celebrated by a great and honourable amnesty, had taken place two years ago instead of on Sunday last. What might have been the ultimate consequences of such a recognition of chronological truth we cannot, of course, say, but it appears to us that the Throne of Napoleon the Third would have been in a much more secure state than it is now. He has been drifting amongst all sorts of eddies

and breakers for these last two years. Every month of that period has seen him weaker and weaker in absolute authority. Every month has created fresh enemies, who have so grown that their moral power is almost equal to his own, if, indeed, it be not superior. Supposing he had not suffered the decay of prestige which has recently taken place; supposing that he could have been liberal and generous in the breast of events rather than behind them; supposing, that is to say, that the centenary had been celebrated at its right date, would not Napoleon the Third have been now a stronger man? The lie was invented to strengthen the dynasty, but it has been at last, a source of weakness, and it may be, of fatal unpopularity. It has lived say a hundred years, and it now fronts us with its terrible tenacity of existence. It may live all through the future history of France, and never die. In fact it cannot; for nothing that is said or done ever does die, only some things have less and others have greater or apparently greater importance. It may at last eventually exterminate the Bonaparte dynasty.

It is of far more importance, however, that Napoleon the Third had been some seventeen years upon the throne of France on Sunday last, than that his uncle was said to have been born that day a hundred years ago. Very few of us who remember the incidents of 1852 ever expected to see the present Emperor on the throne in 1869. But, it must be acknowledged that in most respects he has justified his position. He has blundered more fearfully than any other sovereign, because it has been more necessary for him to be active—to be doing something—than it has been for any other potentate. He has blundered so fearfully, indeed, that had he not been really strong in the affections or the sentiments of the French people, he would have been compelled to abdicate five years ago. Of all that has gone wrong he alone has borne the blame, and nearly everything has gone wrong of late. His sagacity, apparently, is not equal to what it was; his life of trouble and excitement may be telling upon him; he may be getting weary even of power, but he is still a strong man, and, as a European prince, a rightly disposed man. Had he been weaker than he is, he would never have promulgated the recent scheme of Constitutional reform; and, notwithstanding all that has been said, had he been less sagacious than he is, he would never have made that scheme of reform so flexible. He was strong enough to give up power, and not to be overwhelmed by the event. He was sagacious enough to excite by the vagueness of his promises, some explicit utterances as to what the French people really wanted, and he has left room in his scheme to fill it up in any way that he may judge to be most expedient. But he has never shown himself to be so conscious of strength as when, on Sunday last, he proclaimed an amnesty for all press and political offences. Such an amnesty, considering how long M. Rouher has been in power, includes many dangerous people, and those who know the people of France know well that the Emperor will be hated by those whom he has set free in proportion to his mercy in setting them free. The only idea that Frenchmen have of gratitude is that of a sort of evanescent sentiment to be expressed in flowery language and to be immediately superseded by a fixed and relentless hate. The Emperor will have to bear the hate without any of the previous sentiment.

Our own opinion of Napoleon III. has often been expressed in these columns. We have never thought him either the supremely bad or the supremely wise man which some have thought him to be. He is a man of large experience of human nature, of some shrewdness, of a good disposition, and on the whole—which any one may now say—with great capacity for government. Morally, intellectually, and politically, he is far ahead of the people whom he has been governing, and knows better what is suited to them than they know themselves. We doubt whether any other man could have governed France so well and so successfully during the last seventeen years as Napoleon III. has governed it. We doubt, indeed, whether any other man would not have been turned out of the throne in half the period. At the same time, Napoleonism is clearly not to be the fixed political character of the French people. As to the present Emperor, he would, we believe, be quite willing to cease to be a Buonaparte if he could govern France according to the permanent inclinations of the people. But they have no permanent inclinations, and therefore they need a man who can rule as well as serve them. If the Emperor has not always ruled, he has at least served well, the French people.

#### LANCASHIRE AND INDIA.

THE low sorrowing wail of distress is again being heard in Lancashire. From Preston, Bolton, and a score other important manufacturing towns come the dismal and ominous tidings of closing mills, silent looms, and despairing operatives. Everywhere gloomy forebodings of the future are to be heard, and men begin to speak of the Lancashire cotton manufacture as of an industry whose prosperous days have passed away never to return. Although it is difficult to adopt such an extreme view as this, it may safely be assumed that a lengthened period of considerable distress and suffering is rapidly approaching in the cotton manufacturing districts, during which the endurance of both employers and employed may become tested to the fullest possible extent, as was the case during the calamitous time which succeeded the commencement of the bitter struggle between the North and South. It is impossible not to sympathise with the ill-fated operatives in the fearful trials to which they are being exposed, nor could it well be otherwise, after their brave and heroic conduct during the trying days of the cotton famine, when one word from them—a word which, in the darkest hour of their terrible need, they proudly refused to utter—would have given fresh strength to the bigoted champions of slavery, and have intensified the savage bitterness and unrelenting ferocity with which they so long fought against the valiant soldiers of emancipation. It was a grand and ennobling episode of English working-class history, one which the sightless Milton, had he been living, would have gloriously enshrined in immortal verse. Purified to some extent of their many failings, like gold refined in the crimson furnace, the Lancashire operatives gained the respect, not only of their own fellow-countrymen, but of the whole civilised world, by the numerous virtues displayed by them under circumstances unfortunately but too well calculated to awaken the worst and most selfish feelings of which human nature is capable; and when the cloud had passed away, when the workman's hearth was no longer rendered cheerless and miserable by the darkening shadow of want and privation, it was fondly anticipated that years might elapse before the bright sunshine of their returning prosperity and happiness should again suffer an eclipse. But these hopes have proved fallacious. Sorrow again reigns in Lancashire. The increasing dearth of cotton is paralysing one of our most important industries, spreading consternation among myriads of our toiling population, and filling their hearts with despair.

This disastrous state of things forms one of the inevitable results of the long-continued encouragement, direct or indirect, afforded by us to the system of slavery formerly prevalent in the Southern States of America. By means of slave-labour, the Southern cotton-growers were enabled to supply raw cotton at a price far below that at which it could be produced through the agency of free labour, even in India, where the price of labour is almost nominal. Lancashire had cheap cotton, but this cheapness was mainly the result of slavery. Well, slavery has been abolished, the slave has become a freed man, and the price of cotton has risen accordingly. The raw material now commands more than double its former price, and until it falls, a decrease in the consumption of cotton goods is a natural consequence. In 1854, the cotton imported by us from all parts of the world, but chiefly from America, cost us 20,175,000*l.* Ten years later, in 1864, although the quantity had been but slightly increased, it cost us 78,203,000*l.*, or nearly fourfold. At present, cotton which could a few years ago be procured at 4*d.* per lb., now costs no less than 10*d.*, and will soon be 1*s.* These facts tell their own story. Those who based their industrial operations on the permanency of American slavery as an institution, were the very people who have most largely contributed to bring about the present catastrophe. With every extension of the American slaveholding area, the price of raw cotton fell, each decline of price being followed by increased demand and increased consumption, thereby leading to an unnatural and most inflated degree of prosperity in the English cotton-manufacturing districts. The number of factories, and of the operatives employed therein, increased at an enormous rate. Everybody seemed eager to make money, and at any risk. No one looked to the future. A glance at the past and present was sufficient for them. They built upon the sand, without troubling themselves about the foundations. Warning after warning was uttered by those who had begun to acquire a true perception of the actual state of affairs, but in vain. More factories necessitated more cotton, the increasing demand for cotton led to the attempt



to increase the area over which the system of slave labour extended, and this ultimately occasioned the tremendous collision which prepared the way for the utter extermination of one of the most cruel, unjustifiable, and unholy systems the world had ever beheld. But the evil that men do lives long after them. In our solicitude for the increased development of American slavery, we had utterly neglected the more solid and permanent advantages afforded by free labour. India was not to be mentioned in the same breath with the Southern States. Some of the more enlightened and intelligent Lancashire men energetically strove to abate this blind confidence in the permanency of the American cotton supply, but their remonstrances—so honourable to them—were unheeded. They insisted upon the advisability of cultivating and developing the cotton-growing resources of India; but they were only laughed at for their pains. The multitude could not read the future. They believed only in the present.

How different is the case now! The Sibylline books have become reduced to one. Lancashire is at last awakening to the importance of India as a field of cotton supply, but the neglect of years is not to be hastily repaired in a few months. It may take a lifetime to place India in its proper relation towards Lancashire. The inhabitants of that vast territory have scant faith in Anglo-Saxon generosity or justice. They know that we should not have craved their help could we have dispensed with it, and they are cool and indifferent accordingly. But England cannot do without cotton. It must be obtained somewhere or other. Where there is a demand, there is sure to be, sooner or later, a supply. If cheap cotton is wanted, cheap cotton will in due time become procurable, but not again by means of slave labour. At present, inventive ingenuity has scarcely become applied to the arts of cotton-production. Slave manual labour was cheaper in the old days than was free brain labour. But with the increasing demand for raw material, the aid of art and science will gradually be resorted to by the cotton-growers. India and Australia will then become no less important than were the Southern States, previous to their subjection by the North, as fields for the supply of raw material, with which to feed the hungry cotton mills of Lancashire, and this too without the appalling amount of human suffering and misery entailed by the mere toleration of the thrice accursed American slave system. But these results have yet to be achieved, and until they have been the Lancashire cotton manufacture will, we fear, remain subject to the many serious fluctuations which are paralysing its energies and rendering stagnant its enterprise. Yet out of evil may come good. Our growing dependence upon India may teach us, before it is too late, to study more attentively the various political and social questions connected with that country of which we hear so much and know so little. Justice to India really means prosperity to Lancashire. This is a truth which should never be forgotten.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

The centenary of the birth of Napoleon I. was celebrated at Paris on Sunday. Taking advantage of the occasion, the Emperor issued an Imperial decree conferring "a full and complete" amnesty for all political crimes and misdemeanours against the press laws, the laws on public meetings, and coalition of working men, as well as other political offences. The decree was counter-signed by the whole of the Ministers.

It was the intention of the Emperor Napoleon to leave Paris for the Chalons camp on Saturday, but the illness from which he is suffering compelled him to postpone his departure. His Majesty has a severe attack of rheumatism. The Prince Imperial was, however, at the Chalons camp on Sunday. A grand military mane was celebrated on Monday, after which 30,000 men defiled before the Prince Imperial, who distributed medals among the soldiers.

The malady from which Marshal Niel was suffering proved fatal late on Friday night. The deceased was sixty-seven years of age. He had served in Algeria, in the Crimea, and in Italy, and was raised to the rank of Marshal of France for the part he took in the battle of Solferino. At the time of his death he was Minister of War.

M. Devienne has been selected by the Commission of the Senate to draw up their report on the Senatus Consultum.

The *Constitutionnel* asserts that the project of empowering the Conseil-Général to elect henceforth the members of the Senate has not met with the approval of the majority of the commission.

It is announced that M. Schneider has resigned the Presidency of the French Legislative Body, to which he was appointed by the Emperor. This he has done preparatory to the carrying out of that re-

form in the constitution by which the Legislative Body will elect its own officers. When that body reassembles its eldest member will, until a president is elected, occupy the presidential chair; and that is M. F. V. Raspail, who is known as one of the Irreconcilables, and who, though defeated in his opposition to Mr. Garnier-Pagès at Paris, was elected for the first circumscription of the Rhône.

Numerous decorations have been conferred upon members of the Legislative Body belonging to the Third Party.

It is stated that in the Committee of the Senate on the Senatus Consultum, a discussion took place on an amendment restricting the right of proposing amendments to the address, and that the liberal policy was adopted by the casting vote of M. Rouher. It is now probable that the report will be presented on the 20th, and that the discussion will be postponed until the early part of September.

The amnesty has been received with enthusiasm; and if one excepts the two extreme parties in the State—the Arcadians on one side and the Irreconcilables on the other—the general cry is that the policy of the Government on this occasion is grand and worthy of the occasion. M. Emile de Girardin's satisfaction is unbounded, and he declares that his distrust of the Ministry has been changed into full and entire confidence; and the *Presse* and other moderate papers follow in the same strain. The *Journal de Paris*, however, whilst praising the policy of the Government, reminds it that the amnesty will in all probability have very little effect upon its declared enemies, and that what the nation requires is not a pardon for a limited number of transgressors, but liberal measures. The *Temps*, which is an Opposition journal, and the *Catholic Gazette de France*, which has recently been showing its teeth in no Christian spirit, join in the almost universal chorus of praise and thanksgiving, and if the present measure is the first step of a new programme the Emperor will regain the popularity which he enjoyed at the time the Italian war broke out.

The amnesty has already been put in force. At St. Etienne fifty-six persons, most of whom were concerned in the late mining disturbances, have been released from prison. In Paris one hundred and fifty-three persons, imprisoned for political and press offences, have also been set free. Not only will prominent offenders like M. Ledru Rollin be able to return to France, but some 1,600 culprits, who have been expiating their political crimes at Cayenne and elsewhere, either have been or will be forthwith set at liberty.

The celebration of the Emperor's *fête* passed off most favourably throughout France, and no accident occurred on the occasion. The crowds in the streets of Paris were immense. At night the triumphal arch was splendidly illuminated with coloured lamps. On the summit of the arch was an immense Imperial crown, and underneath the name "Napoleon." The arch was further hung round with garlands and other devices, and the names of the most brilliant victories of the First Empire flamed forth amidst other trophies. The evening was beautifully calm, and the illuminations and fireworks appeared to the greatest advantage.

Speculation is rife as to who will be the successor of Marshal Niel. Among those mentioned are General Fleury, whose share in the *coup d'état* will not be forgotten; Marshal the Duke of Magenta, Marshal Bataine, and Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, the present Minister of War *ad interim*. According to *La Presse* Marshal MacMahon is the Emperor's choice. He became General six months after the *coup d'état*, earned his baton by his service in the Crimea and his dukedom by his brilliant achievements in Italy. He is sixty-one years of age, having been born in the same year with his Imperial master. His family is of Irish origin, and claims ancient royalty in the sister island.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Minister of War made a speech on Saturday on the occasion of the army estimates being discussed, in the course of which he said that, looking at the state of affairs throughout the world, it would be impolitic to effect military reductions, and still less could Austria take the lead in such a step. A sixth battalion having been added to each regiment, the army was increased by ninety battalions, so that now a force of 600,000 to 600,000 well-disciplined men, ready to march, could be immediately called out. Notwithstanding this the number of men actually under arms was excessively small.

It is stated that the entire Hungarian Opposition, and Herr Deak himself, approve the policy advocated in the delegations by Herr Isedenyi, of complete reconciliation between Austria and Prussia, and of non-intervention in German questions.

The story of the imprisoned nun of Cracow has led to a very important anti-clerical agitation, both in Austria and Hungary. In the latter country especially it has given additional strength to the opposition which has for some time been growing up there against the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Hungarian press now not only demands the suppression of all convents and monasteries, but also the abolition of the celibacy of the clergy. The Hungarian Parliament has repeatedly urged that clerical celibacy should cease to be compulsory. In Italy the civil courts have already in upwards of fifty cases declared that Roman Catholic priests are free to marry, and it is urged that a similar decision should be given by the Hungarian tribunals. Other religious reforms, such as the introduction of civil marriages, and of the election of bishops by the members, both clerical and lay, of dioceses, are also being asked for.

#### SPAIN.

The authorities on the frontier contradict a statement published here that a band of Carlists had entered Spain by Puigarda. A widespread Carlist conspiracy has been discovered at Valladolid, and numerous arrests have been made. The Canon of Milla, three priests, and other Carlists, have been taken prisoners in the neighbourhood of Pontevedra. Carlist bands have been dispersed in Catalonia, Valencia, and Alicante.

The *Official Gazette* denies the rumour that instructions had been sent to the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Lisbon relative to the formation of an Iberian Union.

Mr. Forbes has left for America, but it is said he will return to Madrid on the reassembly of the Cortes. The *Epoca* and some other papers deny entirely that any negotiations on the subject of the cession of Cuba have taken place between Mr. Forbes and the Spanish Government; but, on the other hand, it is stated that the Spanish Government desires that order should be restored in the island before taking the demand into consideration.

Fears are entertained that serious disturbances, incited by the Republican party, will take place in Andalusia. At Paterna, on the arrival of several Republican deputies, cries of "Long live the Republic!" and "Death to the Monarchy!" were raised by the crowd. The matter is before the authorities.

#### TURKEY.

A great loan contract was signed on Wednesday last for 12,000,000. It is to bear 6 per cent. interest, and to be issued at 82.

The Budget for the current year has been published. It shows an ordinary deficit of 507,250 liras, and an extraordinary deficit of 2,102,150—making a total deficit of 2,609,400 liras, which it is proposed to cover by the present loan.

The letter of the Grand Visier to the Viceroy of Egypt states circumstantially all the Porte's grievances; it refers to the Cretan affair, the Viceroy's last journey to Europe, and his oppressive administration in Egypt. It then asks for a clear and categorical explanation, and concludes by expressing the determination of the Porte to insist strictly upon the terms of the Egyptian Firman of 1841.

#### AMERICA.

The Radical press claims that President Grant's recent expression of sympathy with the Radical branch of the Republican party in Mississippi was intended to apply to the entire South. President Grant has gone on a visit to the interior of the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

Another shocking accident is reported from America. The boilers of the steamboat Cumberland exploded on the Ohio river on Saturday. Twenty persons were killed, and the boat was blown to pieces.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A State banquet was given to Lord Clarendon at Brussels on Thursday. The King and Queen were present.

All the specie, bullion, and mails belonging to the Germania steamer, wrecked at Cape Race, have been recovered.

The *France* says that Queen Isabella, though the statement has not been confirmed, has now resolved to abdicate.

The Nile is said to be lower than it has been known for 150 years! At the same time the cotton crop is more favourable than at any time since 1863-4.

A Spanish Protestant Church was opened on the 29th June, the first ever opened in Chili. The United States Minister Plenipotentiary attended the dedication.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, with their family, arrived at Odessa on Friday, and proceeded immediately to the Crimea, where Prince Charles of Roumania is to visit the Czar.

The noble offer made to the Turkish Government by Miss Burdett Coutts to repair the works for the supply of water to Jerusalem, at her own cost, has been declined. The Turkish Government, however, have promised to undertake this work.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH is expected at Constantinople on the 30th of September, not on the 20th, as was some time since announced. Her Majesty will be met by the Grand Visier at the Dardanelles. The Empress is expected to spend eight days on the Bosphorus.

A PRINCE MARRIED TO A WORKMAN'S DAUGHTER.—Prince Pierre Bonaparte (a son of Prince Lucien, and a nephew of the First Napoleon) was married two years ago in Belgium to the daughter of a workman in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The marriage has just been publicly made known.

RELEASE OF ARMENIAN CAPTIVES.—The *Levant Herald* of Saturday states that information has been received by the Patriarch of Armenia of the arrival at Cairo of two Armenian prelates—Sahak and Dimitrios—who had been detained three years in Abyssinia, and who have been released through the intercession of the English Government.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.—Great public excitement was created in New Zealand on the reception of Lord Granville's despatch, announcing that the colonists must suppress the Maori rebellion without any assistance from the Home Government. One party threatened to withhold the Governor's salary and oblige his recall.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is expected to spend about three weeks in Calcutta, arriving in the middle of December. Great preparations are being made for the Durbar at Agra, after which the Viceroy will take his royal guest to Lucknow, Lahore, and the Central Provinces. Distress to a large extent prevails



in the Punjab, and the Government has had to make large remissions of revenues.

**POMPEII DISCOVERIES.**—A discovery of much interest has just been made in Pompeii, which, besides being quite novel of its kind, will lead, perhaps, to a fuller knowledge of the plan of the old city. In one of the rooms of a house lately excavated, a fresco painting has been found representing the circus as it was before the great eruption. Close to it is a large building, no traces of which have been ever recognised, but which the Commandatore Fiorelli is now engaged in seeking.—*Naples Letter.*

**THE FRENCH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The French Government have authorised the French Atlantic Telegraph Company to lay a submarine cable between Brest and England. It has also authorised direct communication between England and America, by means of the French telegraph. Until the laying of the special cable between Brest and England, the French Company have the use of an exclusive wire to Brest *via* Newhaven and Dieppe.

**THE SECRET CONSPIRACY IN INDIA.**—An important arrest has been made in Calcutta of two Wahabees, rich hide-merchants, who have long been the principal, but secret, supporters of the Wahabee conspiracy. Their names, Ameer Khan and Histumadad Khan, appeared in the records of the two former trials. Important papers have been found in their possession. We shall soon have another State trial, now that the evidence is nearly complete, and the detective police are off to the Punjab to finish their work there.

**NUNNERIES IN AUSTRIA.**—Austria possesses at present 263 nunneries and 4,392 nuns. They are thus distributed:—Tyrol has 103, Bohemia 53, Austria proper 47, Moravia 19, Salzburg 17, Styria 17, and Carinthia 8. Besides these there are 287 convents in the Empire, with 5,318 monks, 3,441 of whom are priests, and 1,877 lay brothers. They are thus divided: Bohemia has 78, Tyrol 66, Austria proper 66, Moravia 34, Styria 28, Salzburg 9, and Carinthia 6. Thus 10,208 persons in Austria have devoted themselves to a religious life.

**JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.**—The Japanese appear to be establishing themselves in California with as much success as the Chinese. The colonists in Eldorado County had been sick, but are now recovering. The tea and nuts which they planted are now up several inches. They are all tea-growers, and expect to make tea their speciality, and have no doubt of success. They also planted mulberry trees, all the varieties of which they brought to Japan. Next year rice will be planted. The colonists are delighted with their situation, and write letters to Japan earnestly entreating their friends to follow them.

**PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH** delivered a lecture on England and Slavery at Cleveland, in the United States, on the 31st ult., in the course of which he referred to the subject of the Alabama. He denied that she was an English ship, or that the English nation and Government connived at her escape, and said he did not feel sure that the legal position of England in the matter was so untenable as it was generally assumed to be. The vessel, however, ought not to have escaped, and if he had any voice in the question, he would, without discussion, and, if possible, without an arbitrator, pay the whole of the claims.

**THE VELOCIPEDS IN MELBOURNE.**—Velocipedes are likely to become as much the rage here as they appear to be in Paris and London. A number of these machines of the different varieties known—tricycles, bicycles, and unicycles—are in course of manufacture, and the appearance of a velocipedian in the streets will no doubt soon cease to be a novelty. Messrs. Vail and Mallam have contracted for the construction of 200 of these and kindred machines on a new plan of manufacture, which has been patented for all the Australian colonies.—*Melbourne Argus.*

**A BURMESE DIFFICULTY.**—Our relations with the King of Burmah are not altogether satisfactory. His Majesty is decidedly hostile to the English, and resents the clause in the treaty which empowers the British political agent to hold a court at Mandalay for civil suits between British residents, and to decide, jointly with a Burmese officer, any civil case between Burmese and British. The King's Minister for Foreign Affairs attempted to evade this treaty in a letter to Calcutta, written, it is said, in an insolent strain. The latest news informs us that the King has "cheerfully agreed" to the opening of the court.

**PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN MOLDAVIA.**—Sir Francis Goldsmid sends to the *Times* a letter which he has received from Moldavia relative to the persecution of the Jews in that principality. The Minister of the Home Department has ordered the Jews to be ejected from the villages, and families accustomed to every domestic comfort have in consequence been driven from their homes, and obliged to wander about houseless, not having been allowed time even to collect the remnants of their portable property. Women in the agonies of childbirth were dragged away from their couches, and to add to the offensiveness of the persecution most of these ejections took place on the festival of Pentecost and subsequent Sabbaths. The Roumanians even watched their opportunities on Fridays to throw the unbaked Sabbath loaves out of the ovens and cast them on the dunghills.

**THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM AUSTRALIA.**—The announcement of the Imperial authorities that they intend to withdraw the troops from these colonies, and that, at all events, we must not count on their being retained here in time of war, has aroused us to a sense of the false position we occupy in reference to our defences. It is worth while, then, to consider if we really lose anything

by the determination come to by the British Government on this matter. We think a very brief examination will suffice to show that the removal of the handful of British troops stationed in Australia is, on the whole, a gain, and not a loss. It relieves us of a very considerable item of public expenditure, for which we get no return of any real value, either temporary or permanent. And it imposes on us the wholesome necessity of doing something substantial towards securing a genuine means of military defence, instead of leaning on the broken reed of Imperial support.—*Melbourne Age, June 19.*

**SUPERSTITION IN SPAIN.**—A sad and curious instance of lingering superstition is recorded in a letter from Spain. It is known that among the uncultivated population of most old continental cities there is a tradition of certain persons whose special business is to kidnap children for unknown purposes. In Spain it appears to be believed that the fat of the innocents is required for the purpose of greasing the wires of the electric telegraph; and an English gentleman named Jencken, in the old Moorish town of Lorea, in Murcia, had the misfortune to be identified as one of these diabolical agents. A woman whom he met on the public promenade commenced the attack by calling on three men, who seized on the unfortunate Englishman, stabbed him with knives in several places, bound him with a cord, and dragged him a considerable distance amid cries of "Cut off his head!" When at length he was rescued by his friends he was in a deplorable state. Mr. Jencken has received letters expressive of sympathy from the Regent and from other official persons.

**PRINCE ALFRED'S PRESENTS IN AUSTRALIA.**—Prince Alfred (says the *Melbourne Argus*) has been here twice in the Galatea, and, although our loyalty has been sorely tried, it still remains unshaken. We sincerely trust that the English Government will not afflict us with many more visitations of the same kind; for we do not wish to be altogether disillusioned in regard to the attributes of Royalty. The Australian colonies have spent at least 150,000*l.* in giving a right loyal greeting to the son of our Queen; and they feel humiliated and scandalised by his application to the House of Commons to reimburse him for the few paltry presents he gave, not always to meritorious objects, while he was in this part of the world. To show the light in which his conduct is viewed here, we have merely to mention that a motion has been tabled in our Legislative Assembly expressive of the desire of this colony to reimburse the British Government for the proportion of the princely presents given away in Victoria. The repayment of the sum will not distress us. If our Parliament will not entertain the proposition as too paltry, a farthing subscription will suffice to pay the amount and leave a surplus.

**THE ROMAN QUESTION.**—The following is an extract from a recent letter written by a leading Catholic Frenchman, who is well placed for judging of what he speaks of:—"In my mind the 'Roman question' is already solved, and peaceably so. The cosmopolitan element has seized upon Rome, and made the 'Eternal City' universal. In the course of this year only one hundred million of francs have been spent in Rome by foreigners; that is, have filtered through Rome into the rest of Italy. Next year this contribution will probably be doubled, but the Romans are vanquished. The Roman aristocracy is no where—lives no more. The Roman Papacy is ended. You see it, as it were, lifted up by the heavings of the forces beneath—it cracks like a crust and will crumble away. The 'outsider,' the man of all lands, the 'barbarian,' is rushing in, and neutralising Rome effectually. No one goes more to reside in Italy, for Italy may be troubled, and the wanderer likes quiet. But Rome, the old Rome of the Roman Papacy, is dying out noiselessly, and the 'whole world' crowds in upon its last hours, and takes its place. Rome is becoming like Switzerland, the strangers' home; and Italy, far from having anything to lose, has, on the contrary, everything to gain from this state of things. The outward Italians live in the conviction that Pius IX. is the last Italian Pope, and that mere Ultramontanism must expire with him to make room for the establishment of the universal Church. I give you this as the opinion of a man who is a sincere, though enlightened Catholic."

**A SAD FAREWELL.**—The opinion that the unfortunate miners in the Burg Colliery in Saxony were all immediately killed by the explosion proves incorrect. In the note-book of the miner Bahr the following entry has been found:—"This is the last place where we have taken refuge. I have given up all hope, because the ventilation in the Segengottes shaft and the Hufnangs shaft has been destroyed in three separate places. May God take myself, and my relations and dear friends who must die with me, as well as our families, under His protection.—ERNEST BAHRE." In the Hoffnungs shaft, too, the following words have been found:—"Janetz died. Richter left his family to God." And again: "Farewell, dear wife! farewell, dear children! May God keep you.—GOTTLIEB HEIMANN." And lastly: "Farewell, dear wife and children! I did not think it would end so.—OBERMANN." One of the name of Schmidt, had pinned a paper with the following words to the breast of his blouse:—"My dear relations, while seeing death before me I remember you. Farewell till we meet again in happiness! The rest I must leave to you. Between nine and ten o'clock." On the other side stood the words: "Dear wife, take good care of Mary. In a book in the bedroom you will find a thaler. Farewell, dear mother and sisters, till we meet again." All must have been over about ten o'clock on the 2nd inst. On the 12th 233 bodies had been recovered. By far the greater part must

have died suddenly. Some time will probably elapse before the others are recovered, on account of the masses of earth that obstruct the way.

**EXCITING SCENE ON THE SANDS AT BOULOGNE.**—On Tuesday morning a very exciting, and what nearly proved to be a tragic scene, occurred on the sands at Boulogne. The night before a strong gale of wind had been blowing, and consequently the flood tide flowed in at a much more rapid rate than usual. A number of both English and French visitors were bathing at the time, and there were four machines more in advance than the rest. The tide rose with such extraordinary rapidity as to cover the sands and almost float these four machines. As soon as their dangerous predicament was discovered, horses were immediately galloped in to draw them out, but, as it proved, too late. One animal was all but submerged, and after struggling some time with one of the machines, which he failed to move, he broke away. A number of volunteers went to the rescue of the imperilled occupants of the four machines, who, as may be imagined, were in a dreadful state of anxiety. Among these gallant men one or two Englishmen appeared commendably conspicuous, one, fully attired, rushing fearlessly into the sea, and did great service in rescuing several persons from a watery grave. Eight or ten persons, both English and French (mostly women), were thus rescued, though in a very exhausted condition, and several lost clothing, jewellery, &c. Ropes were brought into requisition, and a line of volunteers was formed on the sands until all were rescued, including a little dog which was brought ashore upon the shoulders of a young French lady. The machines were upset by the waves almost before they were deserted, and one or two completely wrecked.

**ACCIDENTS ON THE ALPS.**—A correspondent from Switzerland tells the *Globe* of other terrible accidents among the mountains. Scarcely had the unfortunate Mr. Elliot, who had to pay with his life for his attempt to ascend the Schreckhorn, been buried, when the wife and stepson of the director of the Saxon Bank in Dresden, Herr Wanschaff, were drowned in the waves of Lutschine, which swept away the bridge at the Upper Grindelwald Glacier at the very moment when Madame Wanschaff and her boy were crossing it, and when Herr Wanschaff had already placed one foot upon it. The lady simply exclaimed, "Oh, my husband!" the boy was heard to cry, "Mother, mother! I am lost!" when both were swept away by the torrent. Herr Wanschaff wandered about the bank, and was brought back to Grindelwald, half senseless. In spite of the warnings of the Swiss papers, the authorities of Grindelwald had not sufficiently attended to the firmness of the bridge. On the evening of the same day, a carriage, which was conveying five Englishmen from Interlaken to Grindelwald, was precipitated over a steep precipice into a ravine fifty feet deep. The carriage was dashed into a thousand pieces. The travellers were fortunately unharmed. But so dangerous a road should assuredly be improved, and such accidents be rendered impossible. The Swiss, who profit by the enormous influx of tourists, should look after the life and health of their visitors more carefully. It is true that they do not seem to be more careful about their own life, and often risk it madly enough; but that is their own affair. On the 1st of August five persons were drowned quite near to Thun, at the foot of the Stockhorn, in a little mountain lake—Herr Batzli, burgomaster of Erlenbach, his adopted son, and three companions, who during a trip to Stockhorn, wanted to shorten the way by sailing across a part of the lake in a slight boat. Madame Batzli escaped as by a miracle, because she, in order to pluck flowers, had taken another way. She saw her husband and the boys mount the Machen, and waved her handkerchief to them. Immediately after she heard a fearful cry. The boat had struck against a rock and was overturned. None of them could swim, and all were therefore drowned.

**MURDER OF A COUNTESS IN A RAILWAY-CARRIAGE.**—When on Thursday week the night train between Naples and Rome had reached the Papal frontier, the dead body of a lady was discovered in one of the first-class carriages. It was found that pistol-shots had been fired through the window from the outside, and that the bullets had taken effect in the neck and side of the victim. The murderer must have run the greatest risk in creeping along the footboards of the train; and it is too manifest that his coolness and deliberation were equal to his audacity. It was soon ascertained that the dead lady was the Countess De Cattaneo. The name of the assassin can only be surmised from certain antecedent circumstances, which give to the atrocious deed, if possible, a still more ghastly aspect. The countess, who resided in the north of Italy, had made a long journey to San Paolo, a village near Nola, for the purpose of obtaining from one Lieutenant Nigri, a cavalry officer with whom she had been intimate, certain of her letters which were in his possession. Nigri refused to give them up; and a quarrel ensued at the lady's lodgings. It appears that in a paroxysm of jealous or revengeful passion he endeavoured, on this occasion, to stab the countess with her own dagger; and if the landlord of the house had not been aroused by the disturbance, he might have then accomplished the deed of vengeance which he consummated a few hours afterwards. The lady's alarm did not end with her rescue. She at once made up her mind to return home, and in doing so adopted, as it must have seemed at the time, every precaution necessary to ensure her safety. She was accompanied by her landlord and by two officers as far as Caserta. Thus far all went well; but she travelled at night, and unfortunately, as it would seem, in a carriage which con-



tained no other occupant. What happened we have already explained. Some of the passengers declare that they saw Nigri, dressed as a civilian, enter a third-class carriage. Later reports state that he has committed suicide at a village called Santa Maria Capua, and for such an end the murderer had doubtless prepared himself from the moment that his hideous resolve took shape.

**LIQUOR TRAFFIC AGITATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.**—The State of Massachusetts is in the throes of agitation on the subject of the Prohibitory Liquor Law; and at the "fall" elections it promises to be the question of the day. Opinions differ as to the extent to which the law, as it now stands, is obeyed. It seems to be practically operative in the country districts, but to be largely evaded in the great towns. Nevertheless, in Boston a considerable amount of stir has been made lately by reason of extensive seizure of spirituous liquors. One account mentions that the State constable's house is full of what an American teetotaler calls "distilled damnation." Yet it is said that in the public hotels a guest is able to call openly for his dram or his bottle, and to drink in the sight of all men. But in view of the fact that the constables not only have power to enforce the law, but that they do enforce it, we must conclude that the prohibitory principle is not altogether a dead letter in the City of the Puritans. The temperance party in the State have been somewhat divided on the question of what shall be prohibited. A section of the party is in favour of drawing the line at lager beer. The German vote is an important one. It appears that the temperance party generally are willing to exclude cider from prohibitory legislation; but they are divided as to lager beer, which the German relies quite as much as the New England farmer does the fermented juice of the apple. Mr. W. B. Spooner, the president of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, was recently requested to resign because he espoused the German cause; but as that vote has been rescinded, it is probable that counsels of moderation have prevailed. The anti-prohibitionists are quite as active as their opponents in organising the machinery of agitation. They demand the repeal of the existing law on the ground that it is an outrage upon the rights and liberties of the commonwealth. But we note one circumstance, which is quite unique of its kind. At a mass meeting of the inhabitants of the famous manufacturing town of Lowell, all parties united in support of the law. Prominent liquor-dealers sided with city clergymen and leading temperance advocates in supporting prohibition. The people of Massachusetts are very much in earnest on the question; and the issue which is about to be decided at their State elections will be interesting to many thousands of persons who are eagerly watching from this side of the ocean one of the greatest social experiments of our age.—*Morning Star*.

### Correspondence.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.  
Sir,—I have read Mr. Arnold's letter, and I think it is hardly worth your powder and shot. There are no men with whom I have been more disgusted, the last few years, than those who compose the self-styled "cultivated" class. Their own self-conceit and their supercilious sneers at the "uncultivated herd," have invited both one's contempt and indignation. These "cultivated" gentlemen should know that few have the opportunities and leisure for the refinements of education. But does that imply necessary inferiority to the "cultivated" class? Whence have come the intellectual energy and skill which, during recent years, have been "turning the world upside down"? Who have originated and carried out our great manufacturing and commercial enterprises, our railways and other great public works? I do not undervalue learning and refinement, but we all know how much more valuable a little "mother wit" is than a great deal of the learning which is crammed into "educated" men, much of it of very little use in everyday life. However deficient in cultivation, there are thousands of those at whom Mr. Arnold affects to sneer, who have more practical, therefore more useful knowledge, than himself, on many of the matters which concern their religious, political, and commercial interests.

Yours, &c.,  
J. M.

### STRANGERS IN PLACES OF WORSHIP.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.  
Sir,—I have read the remarks of "A Commercial Traveller" in your paper of the 11th with some degree of interest, but think he is slightly wrong in his facts, if the statements made are intended to apply to the entire kingdom. I am not precisely aware what is the practice amongst other religious denominations, but can speak in some measure for my own. In the Congregational or Independent, with very few exceptions, the "Congregational Hymnbook" is used in all our churches in the great towns bordering on the banks of the Tyne and Wear, and I may add throughout the North of England generally. There can be little doubt but that a uniformity of practice in regard to the use of hymns is very desirable as affording facilities to strangers visiting our churches, and it is important to conciliate an influential class of the community as that to which your correspondent belongs. So far as my experience goes, strangers generally receive every courtesy in our

churches, and as many of them are conducted on the entire voluntary principle, viz., weekly offerings and free sittings, every possible aspect of freedom is presented to the visitor.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

WM. WIGHT.

Sunderland, August 16, 1869.

P.S.—Do not the Wesleyans use Wesley's Hymns in all their churches?

### Crimes and Casualties.

The Rev. Prebendary Mackarness, rector of Honiton, and several members of his family, have narrowly escaped being poisoned by eating a Devonshire junket, in which some deleterious substance had been accidentally placed. They are now recovering.

A serious collision occurred on Saturday afternoon at Tinsley, near Sheffield, which resulted in several persons being injured. A passenger train of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company ran into some trucks which were being shunted from the main line to a siding. Several passengers were cut and bruised, and others were severely shaken.

A shocking murder is reported from Gateshead. A woman named Orw was severely stabbed by her husband late on Wednesday night, and she died on Thursday morning. The murderer, who was immediately arrested, is in business as a shoemaker, and is sixty-seven years of age. Both husband and wife were sadly addicted to drinking, and the quarrel which ended in murder was provoked by the husband finding his wife drunk and his meals neglected.

On Saturday last, during the hours of business, as a gentleman was passing from Gough-square into Fleet-street through Johnson's-court, he was attacked by two men, one of whom seized him by the throat and pressed it so severely that he was unable to cry out, and the other held him by the elbows and wrists, while the first ransacked his pockets and stole all the money they contained. They then ran away unmolested, leaving the gentleman on the ground.

About three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 9th inst., the house of Mr. Peake, in Trafalgar-road, Old Kent-road, was entered by a man who made his way upstairs, inflicted a murderous assault upon Mrs. Peake, ransacked the place, and carried off some valuable property. The perpetrator of the outrage succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police until Sunday night, when a man who has been sworn to by two witnesses as the assailant and robber, was captured near the Elephant and Castle. He was in company with a woman, who was placed beside him in the dock on Monday at the Lambeth Police-court, charged with having been concerned in the disposal of stolen property. In each case the prisoner was remanded.

A murder was committed at the once famous Gretna-green on Friday morning. It appears that late on Thursday night a basketmaker and his wife went to the house of deceased, an old woman who kept a lodging-house—for the purpose of quarrelling with one of the lodgers in the house. They knocked at the door, but the old woman refused them admittance, and told them to go away. As they would not, she left her house and went to bring the police to remove them. When returning to the house she was met by the basketmaker and his wife, the former of whom seems to have taken the chief part in the disturbance, and they murdered her.

A shocking accident occurred on Monday night at the Barnet Station of the Great Northern Railway. At 11 p.m. a train consisting of first and second class carriages left the King's-cross Station, and arrived at the Barnet Station at the usual time. This train goes no farther than Barnet, and the carriages are usually shunted on to a siding close by, that they may be ready for the first up train in the morning. After the passengers had left the train, and before it had been shunted, a heavily-laden goods train, drawn by a powerful engine, dashed into it from behind, smashing some of the carriages to atoms. The materials took fire and blazed up rapidly. The station-master and the other officials on making a search found at some little distance, Henry Murphett, the driver, and John Castledine, the fireman of the goods train. They were both insensible, and were taken to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, where it was found that Murphett was suffering from several severe contusions of the arms and body, and Castledine from injuries to the head and right hand. They are, however, stated to be progressing satisfactorily. At the station there is a fire-engine belonging to the railway company, and this being in working order, and a good supply of water being at hand, the fire was soon got under. In the debris of the guard's van attached to the passenger train was found the body of Henry South, one of the guards of the passenger train, who had been burnt to death.

### Miscellaneous News.

THE GREAT IRISH WILL CASE has been more quickly disposed of than was expected. Judge Lawson summed up on Tuesday; and the same evening the jury, after a brief consultation, found a verdict establishing the will. The effect of this decision is to give Trinity College, Dublin, the benefit of the handsome sum of 80,000*l.* bequeathed to it by Lady Esmonde.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland has been published.

In 1868 the numbers of schools increased from 6,520 to 6,586, the total number of children on the rolls from 913,198 to 967,563, and the average daily attendance from 321,683 to 354,853. Of the pupils, more than 7 per cent. belong to the Established Church, more than 80 per cent. are Roman Catholics, and more than 11 per cent. Presbyterians.

THE BRADFORD ELECTION PETITIONS.—The gross amount of the claim sent to Mr. Ripley's agent, as the costs of the petitioners who successfully opposed the election of Mr. Ripley, is 2,106*l.* A large portion of this amount is disputed, and it is probable will be much reduced by the taxing master. The costs on the part of Mr. Ripley in defence have not as yet been made out, but it is supposed they will not be less than the amount charged on the other side. In the case of the petition against Mr. Forster, M.P., the costs allowed by the taxing master amount to 1,188*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* on the first petition; and on the second, which was withdrawn, 19*l.* 14*s.* The expenses on Mr. Ripley's side being heavier than was anticipated, the subscribers to the guarantee fund are, it is said, requested to increase their subscriptions.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—At a session of Council held on the 7th inst., Mr. George Grote, President of the College, in the chair, the following appointments were made:—Mr. Sheldon Amos, M.A., of the Inner Temple, to be Professor of Jurisprudence; Mr. William Alexander Hunter, M.A., of the Middle Temple, to be Professor of Roman Law; Mr. J. W. Willis Bund, M.A., LL.B., of Lincoln's Inn, to be Professor of Constitutional Law and History; Professor J. E. Cairnes, M.A., and Professor T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B., to be Examiners for the Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy; and Mr. G. V. Poore, M.B., M.S. Lond., to be Resident Medical Officer of University College Hospital. A free Medical Scholarship was awarded to Mr. T. G. Vawdrey, of St. Ansell, on the nomination of the Council of the Medical College, Epsom, of which he has been a pupil.

SCOTCH MARRIAGES.—Sir B. Palmer, in a recent speech on the marriage law, says:—"An irregular Scotch marriage is contracted in two different ways. Suppose any gentleman in this House visited a house in Scotland, where a young lady happened to be staying, and that he and the young lady took a walk together, and in the course of the walk he took a piece of paper out of his pocket, on which they wrote down a mutual promise to marry; though the piece of paper might be simply put back again into his pocket, though nothing might be said to anybody about the writing, and though nobody else might be seen there at the time, if the persons afterwards lived in a certain way together, that would be a valid marriage, although nobody might know of the fact of the marriage for years afterwards. No mere promise will constitute a marriage unless it be in writing, and *subsequent copula*. A promise so given and so followed constitutes a good marriage, however long it may be kept secret. There is another even more extraordinary mode, in which no writing at all is necessary, and that is where the promise is made not *de futuro* but *de presenti*—where the woman says, 'I take you, John, for my husband,' and where the man says, 'I take you, Mary, for my wife,' before witnesses. A promise of that kind being brought up at any future period, even although the people have never lived together, will hold good, and will be sufficient to overturn any perfectly honourable and reputable marriage that either of the parties may have subsequently entered into, and this actually occurred in the celebrated Dalrymple case."

THE SUNDAY SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.—ACTION OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.—In response to memorials forwarded by the committee of the Central Association to religious bodies, replies as follows have been received, which show the increase among them of the determination to check the Sunday liquor traffic. At the meeting of the ministers and messengers of the Lancashire and Cheshire Baptist Association, a memorial for the above measure, addressed to the Premier, was cordially and unanimously adopted, and G. T. Kemp, Esq., the moderator, was authorised to sign the memorial on behalf of the association. At the meeting of the Calvinistic Methodist Conference at Liverpool in June, a memorial to the Premier was adopted for the same measure, and the following gentlemen were appointed to present it:—Rev. Dr. Phillips (Hereford), Rev. C. D. Davies, M.A. (London), Mr. R. Davies, M.P., Mr. Morgan Jones, and Mr. A. Simmer (London). The Bible Christian Conference in Bristol congratulated the executive committee of the Central Association on the results of the canvass which has been made, and cordially approved of memorialising the Premier, and appointed as a deputation to wait on him, Rev. John Gammon (Chatham), Rev. T. W. Bourne (Plymouth), Rev. J. B. Vanstone (London), and Rev. W. B. Reed (London). The Methodist New Connexion Conference, which meet in Halifax, adopted a petition to Parliament for the measure, and forwarded it to Sir Francis Crossley for presentation; and it also appointed Dr. Cook and Mr. Joshua Pollard to represent the Conference in the deputation. The United Methodist Free Churches Conference, held at Sunderland, expressed warm sympathy with the measure, and the desire that all the churches connected with the Conference should use every legitimate means to accomplish the suppression of the trade in intoxicating liquors on Sunday. The proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference have already been reported, showing its cordial approval of the measure.



## Literature.

## "OLD TOWN FOLKS."\*

It is probable that many of our readers have already made themselves acquainted with the singular masterpiece of literary art to which Mrs. Stowe has given the rather un-descriptive title of "Old Town Folks." The work has already reached a third edition—a fact which, considering its character, we take to be a very remarkable and gratifying circumstance. Full of genius although it is, we should have thought that its cast of characters was not, on the whole, suited to the novel-reading mind of England, demoralised as that mind has been by the sensational trash with which it has been flooded during the last six or seven years. We may suppose, however, that the reading of this work has not been confined to the ordinary novel-reader. Like Thackeray's "Esmond," it is a book adapted to an altogether higher class. While it is impossible not to feel interested in the tale which it unfolds, its main interest consists not in the fact that it is a tale, but that it is a great dramatic representation of actual life. Mrs. Stowe, however, has so managed this representation that her characters scarcely ever appear to be subordinated to her purpose. They live, and breathe, and talk, and excite human sympathy, just as much as if they were not put before one as representative characters. The artist has in this respect achieved the highest success which it is possible, in a work of this character, to reach. She effectually, that is to say, conceals her art. If, in the course of reading, any one has stopped to consider the intention of the author, he will have been surprised to find how real the characters have been to him. The strength and vividness of the writer's imagination are such that she lifts up every reader—even the weakest and dullest—to her own level. This is the test of a high, we might almost say the highest, order of dramatic genius. You follow with difficulty, and with a tired feeling, the flight of a weak imaginative writer, although his wing may be slow and feeble; but you accompany Mrs. Stowe with an ease that is so easy that you almost give yourself the credit that belongs to her own strength alone.

One of the first impressions made by this work is that of the great intensity and variety of the author's imagination. Mrs. Stowe creates characters with a facility that is almost marvellous, while she sustains them in action with unusual consistency. She says that in order to give a faithful picture of the period of New England life which she has selected for illustration, she has tried to keep her own mind "as still and passive as a looking-glass or a mountain lake, and then to give merely the 'images reflected there,' that her studies for this object have been pre-Raphaelite, 'taken from real characters, real scenes, and real incidents.' This is no doubt true, but we would remark that it is people of the strongest imagination who see most fully as well as accurately, for they see not only what there is in the object before them, but what effect those objects should produce upon the human mind, and do actually produce upon their own minds.

Is it a pleasant or an unpleasant picture which Mrs. Stowe has painted? And, further, should we like to see our own country resemble or reproduce it in any way? It is a picture of Puritan New England as she was about a hundred years ago. Look at it, and then look at a picture of Old England as she was at the same period, and ask which, from the patriot's or the moralist's point of view, is best? A good deal is involved in the answer, and especially in the way of what may be called historical justification. The Englishmen of three generations ago were, for the most part, the descendants of the men who had expelled the Puritans or had sympathised in their expulsion. By an inevitable and, in some respects, dread law, they had inherited the most conspicuous of the moral characters of their ancestors. We know what they were. They are described in "Joseph Andrews" and "Tom Jones," in "Clarissa Harlowe," in Boswell's Johnson, in Parliamentary committees on the Fleet Prison, in the laws against overwhelmingly ignorant and vicious members of society. The picture that Hannah More drew of her Gloucestershire villagers is exactly parallel in time to the picture which Mrs. Stowe has drawn of the "Old Town Folks." In the first case we meet with a race of semi-savages, sunk in ignorance, brutality, and vice, and living a life, in some respects inferior to that of the brutes. As a typical instance, take the fact that Hannah More

could only find one Bible in a whole village, and the sole use to which that was put was to sustain a flower-pot—no other use being known for it. This was rural old England, altogether minus the element of what is called Puritanism.

The "Old Town Folks" gives us a picture of what New England was at the same period. For the most part, the inhabitants are actual descendants of the Puritans, and by the same inevitable, but in this instance, happy law, they have inherited both the intellectual and moral characters of their ancestors. Here we meet with a people who live a life of almost Arcadian simplicity and purity. Gross vice is unknown amongst them; education is universal; all are attendants at public worship, and every child is brought up in the knowledge and fear of the Lord. The most relatively ignorant are intimately acquainted with the contents of the Scriptures, and can argue upon disputed points in theology as acutely, although, of course, not as learnedly, as a divine. Religion is the breath of the people; it permeates their whole life and sanctifies every action. It is a habit of thought to associate everything with it, and to try every action by its standard. What a dull, quiet life compared with the jolly, boozing, boorish life of an English villager of the same period! Not at all; as any one who has read history has already known. A merrier and happier race than the old Puritans and their direct descendants never lived. They were characteristically buoyant and cheerful. They liked games of all sorts, and humorous gossip and even rollicking fun. They did not always object to the "double-shuffle" on a Sunday evening, and still less to a merry Sunday evening supper. There were hard people amongst them, and some portraits of hard people are very faithfully drawn by Mrs. Stowe. With beer and vice these very people, in England, would have been successful candidates for the prisons, but in New England they were simply disagreeable persons, who, from their own want of human kindness, cut themselves off in great measure from human sympathies. But the life of the village, as a whole, was quiet, kindly, and godly. Mrs. Stowe intimates that this old life has passed away, but this would not be the opinion of Old England visitors, some of whom have described to us the present condition of the homes and villages of the Eastern States as approaching something like a model of human existence.

Without, therefore, intending it, Mrs. Stowe has in this work justified, in the most remarkable and successful manner, the great religious movement which began in England some two centuries and a half ago. Supposing that this movement had not been stopped by the strong hand of the law, what would the England of the present day have been? Very different, at least, from what it is. But, to the human race as a whole, it was probably of advantage that the men who founded the Plymouth settlement, and afterwards distributed themselves amongst the Eastern States, should have been the progenitors of a new English race. Now, that Puritan race is everywhere foremost on the American continent. It is settling the vast West, organising the industry of a whole people, carrying civilisation and religion into unknown regions, stamping its predominant features upon, and guiding with its strong intelligence and will, the people of all the nations of the earth. "God in history" was never more clearly seen by human vision than in the enforced transplantation of the Puritans to the soil of New England.

Circumstances have prevented our reviewing this work within a reasonable time after its appearance. It is therefore, we judge, scarcely necessary that we should now describe the story. We have preferred to take what we consider to be its historical moral. If it should not have been read by any who may read this notice, we beg them to read it. In it Mrs. Stowe, as an author, has surpassed all her previous writings. It is the work of a finished artist. Its wit and humour have seldom been equalled in any work of fiction, its grave and analytical style only by the author of "Jane Eyre." Besides this, it is, without apparent consciousness on the writer's part, the justification of Puritanism from its effects, unalloyed and undisturbed, upon English society. We are thankful to have such a justification from such a hand.

## "HOLIDAYS ON HIGH LANDS."\*

Mr. Macmillan, in his Preface, speaks of the chapters of this volume as being "popular studies in geographical botany." We can hardly so regard them. The information and

\* *Holidays on High Lands; or Rambles and Incidents in Search of Alpine Plants.* By the Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN, Author of "Bible Teachings in Nature," &c. (London: Macmillan and Co.)

enthusiasm they evince make us wish that their author would indeed give us a book on geographical botany. He could render excellent assistance to students of the Flora of the Scottish Highlands; with an enterprising publisher and *carte blanche* in the matter of illustrations, Mr. Macmillan might give us what would be the classical monograph on this subject. But we can scarcely regard this book as coming up to such a standard; except in the first chapter, the "rambles and incidents" are far in excess of the botany; the humbler title is more expressive of the true character of these chapters. The book is a very pleasant description of scenes the author has visited in Scotland, Norway and the Alps, and some of the plants that he has found there.

Alpine plants are plants that belong to the mountains.

"To the most superficial observer, viewed as a whole, they will appear strikingly different from the plants which he is accustomed to see beside his path in the low grounds. The Laplanders and Esquimaux are not more unlike the inhabitants of England and Scotland, than the Alpine flora is unlike that of the plains. The flowers which deck the woods and fields have no representatives in this lofty region. The traveller leaves them one after another behind when he ascends beyond a certain elevation; and though a very few hardy kinds do succeed in climbing to the very summits, they assume strange forms which puzzle the eye, and become dwarfed and stunted by the severer climate and the ungenial soil. All the way up, from a line of altitude varying, according to the character of the mountain range, between two and three thousand feet, you are in the midst of a new floral world, genera and species as unfamiliar as though you had been suddenly and unconsciously spirited away to a foreign country.

"The plants (of the mountains) grow in thick masses, covering extensive surfaces with a soft carpet of moss-like foliage, and producing a profusion of blossoms, large in proportion to the size of the leaves, and often of brilliant shades of red, white, and blue; or they creep along the ground in thickly interwoven woody branches, wholly depressed, sending out at intervals a few hard, wrinkled leaves, and very small, faintly-coloured, and inconspicuous flowers. Their roots are usually very woody, or, like those of bulbous plants, wrapped up in membranous coverings; and their stems are strongly inclined to form buds."

To any one familiar with Highland plants, this description will be sufficient to recall their general aspect. The heather and the stag's horn moss will be recalled by him as, types of a class; the sweet *Saxifraga nivalis*, a more beautiful sister of the London Pride family, will be remembered as another typical specimen. The appearance of Highland plants betokens a rigorous climate and an ungenial soil. Some of them spring up, frail and fleeting looking; as though rejoicing in a few weeks of weather suitable for their nourishment. Others, in their firm texture, and their readiness to root themselves all along their creeping woody stem, seem to have resolutely set themselves to hold on in the struggle for existence—they are the very types of stern endurance. The Alpine plants are "about a fifteenth of the whole flora of Britain"—the number of distinct species amounting to "upwards of a hundred." "They are almost all perennial, the number of annuals being 'exceedingly small'; and 'they bear a very close resemblance to the plants of the Polar Zone.'"

The term "Alpine plants" must not be understood as indicating the Alps as the centre of distribution whence we have derived these plants.

"If we examine the flora of the Lapland and Norwegian mountains, we find that it is not only specifically identical with that of the British Isles, but also that the species of the former are more numerous, and exhibit a greater development of individual forms, than those of the latter, constituting in many places the common continuous vegetation of extensive districts. This fact seems to indicate the Scandinavian mountains as the geographical centres from which we have derived our Alpine plants; and as might have been expected, allowing this supposition to be true, their gradual migration southwards may be very distinctly traced, like the descent in afterages of the rude Norsemen, by the species left behind on numerous intervening points. On the Faroe Islands, for instance, we have three plants of the Scandinavian type, which have stopped there—viz., *Saxifraga tricuspidata*, *Koenigia islandica*, and *Ranunculus nivalis*. In the Shetland Islands, the *Arenaria Norvegica*, a common plant on the mountain plateaux of Norway, reaches its southern limits. On the northern shores of the mainland, the beautiful Norwegian primrose appears and ceases. It is called *Primula farinosa*, variety *Alpina*, by Norwegian botanists; but it differs in no respect from the *P. Scotica* of Sutherland and Caithness-shire, except in the colour of the flower being paler, the tube a little longer, and the calyx elliptical rather than ovate. A rich assemblage of northern forms is found on the loftiest Highland mountains, distributed apparently from north-east to south-west, in such a manner as to indicate the line of migration. Several species were left behind on the Braemar mountains; while an unusual proportion is confined to the Breadalbane range, and does not occur farther south. Upwards of a score of plants found on the Scottish Alps do not reach the English mountains; while several species are to be met with on Skiddaw and other hills in the north of England which do not extend to the Snowdonian range—Ireland receiving only a few sporadic species. We find the last representatives of this peculiar vegetation on the Alps of Switzerland, at various elevations, from 6,000 to

\* *Old Town Folks.* By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," &c. (London: Sampson Low, Son and Marston.)



10,000 feet, growing in great luxuriance among a representative flora special in its region—a few stragglers reaching the Pyrenees in the west, and the Carpathian mountains in the east."

It was in the glacial period, following the Eocene tertiary, that the distribution took place. The whole of Great Britain was then like the Orkney and Shetland islands now. A cold sea, across whose bosom Arctic icebergs were continually floating, covered the north and centre of Europe, and the present mountain ranges and summits appeared above as island ridges and isolated rocks. The Arctic flora was thus brought to our shores, and it has retained its hold on the mountain summits and sides where originally it was deposited by the chilly sea. Mr. Macmillan cites one beautiful illustration of this—Professor E. Forbes's hypothesis of the Highland Flora. The sea-pink is found on many of the Highland mountains; we gathered it a few weeks ago, at a height of above 3,000 feet, on Ben More Assynt.

"It is precisely identical with that which forms so ornamental a feature in the scenery of our sea-coasts; in chemical composition, and in botanical appearance and structure, little or no difference can be detected between specimens gathered in both localities. Nor is it in the Highlands of Scotland alone that the plant is found in such an unusual situation. All over the Continent of Europe it occurs on the highest mountains, passing from the coast over extensive tracts of country. It has never been found in the intermediate plains and valleys, except when it has been brought down by mountain streams. This singular circumstance, otherwise inexplicable, would seem strongly to indicate that our mountain chains, as well as those of Northern and Central Europe, were once, as Professor Forbes asserts, islands in the midst of an extensive sea. Plants of sub-Arctic and maritime character would then flourish to the water's edge, some of which would afterwards disappear under altered climatal and physical conditions, leaving the hardiest behind."

Mr. Macmillan's first chapter treats of "The Plants on the Summits of the Highland Mountains." The second takes up "The Intermediate or Heather Region." The third chapter, on "A Garden Wall in a Highland Glen," is a beautiful bit of homely description, sometimes touching and pathetic. It shows how much an observant eye can discover in the commonest objects, and the value of observant habits and information in finding unfailing interest in ordinary things. The fourth and fifth chapters are an account of a visit to Norway; and, in the last chapter, the Great St. Bernard Pass and Hospice, visited by almost every traveller in the Alps, and written of by nearly every visitor, are once more described. We would recommend the book for holiday reading; but most of all we would recommend it as showing how to spend holidays pleasantly, and not wholly without profit. The plants of the Highlands are a good introduction to botanical study. A hundred species will not dishearten the tyro. Specimens of most of them he may hope to gather and inspect. Many of these plants are exquisitely beautiful, and all are characteristic. With Mr. Macmillan as his guide, the student ought to find a new interest in the Highlands, however dearly he may have loved them before.

Our quotations have been all from the first chapter, this being the most elaborate, and that which the author himself has indicated as most fully expressive of his purpose in the book. We give, as our final quotation, an account of a homely old garden friend:—

"The most common and abundant of the plants which grow on the Highland mountains are the different species of saxifrage. They are found in cold bleak situations all over the world from the Arctic circle to the Equator, and, with the mosses and lichens, form the last efforts of expiring nature which fringe around the limits of eternal snow. A familiar example of the tribe is very frequently cultivated in old-fashioned gardens and rockeries under the name of London pride. Though little prized on account of its commonness, this plant has a remarkable pedigree. It grows wild on the romantic hills in the south-west of Ireland, from which all the plants that are cultivated in our gardens, and that have escaped from cultivation into woods and waste places, have been originally derived. In that isolated region the London pride is associated with several kinds of heather, with one curious transparent fern, and four or five kinds of lichens and mosses which are found nowhere else in the British isles, and are eminently typical of southern latitudes. In fact, the same species are again met with in the mountains of the north of Spain, and the theory which botanists have founded upon this remarkable circumstance is, that the south-west of Ireland and the north of Spain were at one period of the earth's history geologically connected either by a chain of islands or a ridge of hills. Over this continuous land—which we have abundant evidence to prove extended without interruption from the province of Munster beyond the Canary Islands—the gulf-weed, which floats to the west of the Azores, probably indicating the western shore of the submerged continent—flourished a rich and peculiar flora of the true Atlantic type. The intermediate links of the floral chain have been lost by the destruction of the land on which it grew; but on opposite shores of the Bay of Biscay, separated by hundreds of miles, the ends of the chain still exist, amid the wilds of Killarney and the mountain valleys of Asturias. The London pride is, therefore, the oldest plant now growing in the British isles."

#### MEMOIRS.\*

Looking at the list of our present collection of memoirs, some of our readers will be reminded of their photographic albums, and they will readily understand the principle of association which has brought these divers characters together. We, as well as they, are in the constant receipt of various portraits, differing greatly in character, and regarded with more or less esteem; and this contrivance, which not only preserves our presents, but enables our readers to look at them at a glance, we also find to be a convenience.

Sir James Clark has put no colour into his life of Dr. Conolly, and there was no necessity for it, since the late Resident Physician of Hanwell comes out well in black and white. The book is virtually a sketch of the treatment of the insane in our own and other countries, and the author in tracing the benevolent reform effected by his friend, delineates his likeness. The history of the work forms the memoir of the man. Dr. Conolly lived during a remarkable period in the medical history of insanity—namely, between the end of the last century, when Pinel first struck the shackles from the limbs of the lunatic, and the middle of the present century, when he himself put an end to the use of all forms of mechanical restraint in our asylums. His work was one of years, and was beset with difficulties such as, but for the possession of a rare combination of intellectual and moral qualities, he could never have overcome. In his endeavours to establish the system of non-restraint in the treatment of the insane, he no doubt received important assistance from fellow-labourers in the same field, and this he always readily and cordially acknowledged. But it was by his own energetic and persevering labours in Hanwell Asylum, aided by his eloquent and unremitting advocacy of the cause, that he succeeded in placing non-restraint on the firm and enduring basis which it now occupies.

A visit to a lunatic asylum in Glasgow, when he was a boy, seems to have first directed his attention to the subject of insanity, and the impression then made on his mind was never effaced, and it was deepened some years afterwards by his perusal of the works of Pinel and William Tuke. He had acquired a sufficient knowledge of mental disease to make it the subject of his inaugural dissertation on taking his medical degree in the University of Edinburgh, when about twenty-six years old. From this time his thoughts were engrossed with the psychology of madness, and his desire to have the charge of a lunatic asylum was eventually accomplished in his appointment to Hanwell.

The almost total neglect of insanity, as a branch of medical education, by our universities and medical schools, was a constant subject of complaint with Dr. Conolly, and he endeavoured in some measure to supply this want by instituting a course of clinical lectures. One day a week was devoted to them during the summer, the early part being occupied by Dr. Conolly and the medical officers of the asylum in conducting the advanced medical students and young physicians, who attended the lectures, through the wards, making them acquainted with the character and phases of insanity, as exhibited in the different patients, and directing their attention more especially to those cases which had been selected for illustrating the afternoon lecture. Sir James Clark says, "No more complete course of clinical instruction of insanity was, I believe, ever given in this country; and when it is considered that for six years the course was repeated, and was entirely gratuitous, we have a striking proof of Dr. Conolly's zeal in promoting the practical study of insanity."

Not the least effective of Dr. Conolly's efforts in the cause of the lunatic and the idiot were his eloquent and influential addresses at public

\* A Memoir of John Conolly, M.D., D.C.L., comprising a Sketch of the Treatment of the Insane in Europe and America. By Sir JAMES CLARK, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. London: John Murray. 1869.

The Life, Labours, and Writings of Caesar Malan, Minister of the Gospel in the Church of Geneva, Doctor of Divinity, and Pastor of "L'Eglise du Témoinage." By ONE of his SONS. London: Nisbet. 1869.

Memoir of W. H. Harvey, M.D., F.R.S., late Professor of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin. With Selections from his Journal and Correspondence. London: Bell and Daldy. 1869.

Sermons and Letters by the Rev. David Smith, D.D., Biggar. With a Memoir of the Author by the Rev. DAVID CAIRNS. Edinburgh: W. Oliphant. 1869.

Memoir, including Letters and Select Remains, of John Urquhart, late of the University of St. Andrews. By W. ORME. With a Prefatory Notice and Recommendation by A. DUFF, D.D., LL.D. London: Nisbet. 1869.

meetings. The following extract from a speech in support of Earlwood Asylum may be taken as a specimen. After having spoken of the delight found in witnessing the development of a child's mind, he says—

"Those who have known this pleasure can best imagine a parent's anxious mind, when the contemplation of this progressive development is first interrupted by some doubt, arising from the mother's closer and fonder observation, she scarcely knows how, but which fills her with a vague dread respecting her child's actual advancement. Sometimes she fears that in the little eyes she watches there is not the speculation of infancy. Again and again the doubt is put aside, and fear and hope again and again succeed each other, until at length she makes the dreadful discovery that her child is an idiot. . . . Years proceed, and every year makes the deficiencies of the poor imperfect creature more conspicuous, or perhaps more revolting. It utters loud but scarcely intelligible sounds, and has little or no articulate speech. It laughs, but its laughter communicates no joy. It walks and runs, but a mere animal impulse seems to govern its movements. It learns nothing, not even to protect itself from danger. Whilst a child, its passions cause distress to those about it; in more advanced years they become more and more the causes of terror. For this poor being, however highly born, all the avenues to usefulness, and to distinction and fame, are closed. Nay, worse than that, its tendency is to become mischievous, degraded, and disgusting; whilst its limited intelligence shuts it out from all affectionate communion with its brothers and sisters and all its relations, and seems to sever them from one another as if for ever, or as a being not of the same species. If the occurrence of an idiotic or imbecile infant is so great a disaster in ranks of life placed above mere toil and the fear of want, what is the result of such a calamity in a poor family, among the classes dependent upon daily industry for daily bread?"

The man who could think and feel in this fashion, and could clothe his thoughts in such language, and who could also himself "minister to a mind diseased," possessed a rare combination of gifts, and it is no marvel that such a man proved a great power among his fellow-men, convincing their judgment and touching their hearts.

Dr. Conolly's labours began to tell upon his health during the progress of the introduction of the new treatment at Hanwell, and he was obliged eventually to resign his office as Resident Physician. In December, 1865, after ceasing to be the Visiting Physician, he writes:—

"No longer residing in the Hanwell Asylum, and no longer superintending it, or even visiting it, I continue to live within view of the building, and its familiar trees and grounds. The sound of the bell that announces the hour of the patient's dinner, still gives me pleasure, because I know that it summons the poorest creature there to a comfortable, well-prepared, and sufficient meal, and the tone of the chapel bell, coming across the narrow valley of the Brent, still reminds me, morning and evening, of the well-remembered and mingled congregation of the afflicted, and who are then assembling, humble, yet hopeful and not forgotten, and not spiritually deserted."

Dr. Conolly died in the spring of 1867.

"The Life, Labours, and Writings of Caesar Malan," is evidently a translation. Nothing is said, the title-page is silent, and there is no translator's preface, but the suspicion that you are looking at a copied photograph soon grows into a certainty. Publishers may have their secrets, but it is hardly worth their while to attempt to hide what may be so easily discovered.

Pastor Malan, like many other fathers, seems to have had no son; at any rate the son who writes this life is careful to tell us that he was never a member of his father's church, nor a believer in his father's creed. It was doubtless this difficulty that occasioned the delay in the appearance of this biography. M. Malan waited four years, and finding no record furnished of his father's career, with the exception of a few newspaper articles, and a short notice by the Rev. John Augustine Bost, he wrote last year this volume, and it is now translated and published. With pious reverence the son abstains from all criticism on his father's opinions and conduct, and he produces a portrait which will be admired and preserved by his father's friends. Our readers will have been long familiar with the character and work of Pastor Malan, and the only fresh facts in this book are found in the chapter on his home life. One of the pleasantest aspects of the divine is given, pp. 381—383.

"When the weather was bad, and we were at liberty, he opened his workshop. It was a large room, containing a lathe for his own use, and a smaller one for us, a forge with a blacksmith's belongings, a carpenter's bench, and a large assortment of tools of every kind, many of which had been manufactured by himself. . . . It would be difficult to mention all the various things he could do. Sometimes I saw him with a graver's tool in his hand, a glazier's diamond, or a tinsmith's irons. Then, again, he would be devoted to making ink or sealing wax, or some other preparation," &c.

The chief interest in the memoir of Dr. Harvey lies in the fact that it was unwittingly written by himself. He appears, from a boy, to have possessed and cultivated the gift of writing letters to his friends on his own personal matters, and this correspondence, ranging over forty years, having been remarkably preserved



almost entire, is here collected and arranged and called a memoir. The book curiously deserves the name, for the letters require hardly any piecing, and when put together, they form a very fair full length portrait. Dr. Harvey was Professor of Botany in Trinity College, Dublin, and while devoted to his vocation, he could not claim a place among the great scientific theorists of his age. His fame as a naturalist rests mainly upon his conscientious labours in the fields of description and classification. Descended from an Irish Quaker family of good standing, he early obtained a Government appointment in the Treasury, Capetown, where he continued to prosecute the Botanical studies which had been his amusement from his youth. Returning to Ireland, through the failure of his health, he had the honorary degree of M.D. conferred upon him, and became curator of the herbarium of Trinity College. In 1856 he succeeded to the Botanical chair. After his college appointment, Dr. Harvey drops the "tu toi," which he had been in the habit of using, and is eventually baptized and admitted into the Established Church.

In the memoir of the late Dr. Smith, of Biggar, we have a typical portrait of a worthy divine. A single sentence from Mr. Cairns' sketch will bring Dr. Smith bodily before our readers:—"He lived, and moved, and had his 'being with Baxter, Howe, Fuller, Gurnall, 'the Erskines and Boston, whom he read in 'the original, the very Ettrick MS. of the 'Fourfold State.'"

The reprint of the memoir of John Urquhart, by William Orme, is a well-merited acknowledgment of the worth both of the subject and author of the memoir.

## BRIEF NOTICES.

*An Historical Exposition of the Book of Daniel the Prophet.* By W. H. RULE, D.D., author of the "History of the Inquisition," &c. (London: Seeley, 1869.) Conformably with a custom which we find also in Isaiah and Jeremiah, Daniel combines history with prophecy, uniting in a single book the visions where-with he was favoured, and an account of various remarkable events which he witnessed. He does not, however, confine himself strictly to the precedent which those writers had set him; but, as if aware that on him had devolved the double office of prophet and historian, and that future ages would learn the circumstances of his day from his pen only, he gives to the historical element in his work a marked and very unusual prominence. The book of Daniel the prophet has thus received from Dr. Rule an historical exposition. Its historic statements and predictions are placed side by side with the records inscribed in the marbles and stamped in the bricks of Assyria and Babylonia—with the Persian archives and the narratives of Xenophon, the intelligence gathered by Herodotus, the allusions in the Greek and Roman classics—and with the exact narratives of contemporaneous historians. Dr. Rule thus demonstrates that the writings of this prophet contain the summary of a vast body of anticipative history, such as could only be produced by the Divine Presence itself. So clear is this literal demonstration, that there has not been any room left for indulging in the romance which is too often supposed to lend its charm to all prophetic study. The commentaries on Daniel, both ancient and modern, are very numerous, and Dr. Rule has not fallen into the folly of ignoring the labours of his predecessors. He accepts, for instance, as proven, the authenticity of the book, and confines himself steadily to his special purpose. He does not enlarge much on the prophecies on which expositors are well agreed, but sets down, and that briefly, the result of his study of passages that are of less easy explanation. On some points he is wisely silent, and in none of his prophetic speculations does he betray the zeal without knowledge. Many of the descriptions are given with much graphic power, and intelligent students of the Bible will be glad to receive this handbook to the writings of Daniel. Amongst other emendations of the Authorised Version, Dr. Rule, instead of "coats, hosen, hats, and other garments," would read "wide trousers, fine linen shirts, precious garments, and robes of state." "Beside the palace of the ancient kings, Nebuchadnezzar built a palace for himself; and 'on' not 'in,' this palace he was walking when the sentence was pronounced which had been foretold by Daniel," the vast roofs of the palace being terraced, and so adorned, that they served as walks for pleasure. In ch. viii. v. 3, "gate" is substituted for "river." In ch. iii. v. 1 "image" should almost certainly be read "obelisk or pillar." The writing on the wall, ch. v. v. 5, was most probably cuneiform, for no other character was in that age used in Assyria and Babylonia. Cuneiform inscriptions were cut into the cement of walls, and there being no ink or colouring, they only become visible by the effect of light and shade in the sharp relief of the wedge-like characters. Hence we read, "In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall," &c.

*An Exposition upon the Epistle to the Colossians,* being the substance of near seven years week-day's

sermons. By NICHOLAS BYFIELD. (Edinburgh: James Nichol. 1869.) This commentary is a good specimen of Puritan exposition, it is well printed and well bound.

*A Commentary on the Greek Text of the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians.* By JOHN EADIE, D.D., LL.D. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.) The new feature in this volume, distinguishing it from Dr. Eadie's previous commentaries on Ephesians, Colossians and Phillipians, is the interspersing of several separate essays on different topics. The text is for the most part, but not always, the seventh edition of Tischendorf. The author acknowledges his obligation to the German exegetes, Meyer, De Wette, Wieseler, and to Bishop Ellicott, Dean Alford and Professor Lightfoot. Dr. Eadie gives at the beginning an elaborate introduction, and closes with a tolerably correct translation of the Epistle.

*The Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.* By the Rev. JOHN FLEETWOOD, D.D. (London: James Sangster. 1869.) We should have thought that in these times there was no call for republishing this antiquated work. It would seem to be otherwise, for this is not the only reprint which is being issued from the press. In this edition the text is supplemented by notes from modern commentators, and is profusely illustrated with chromo-lithographs and woodcuts. The designs are chiefly taken from the old Masters, and are well rendered. Murillo's "Salutation" is a very good example of outline engraving.

*Remarkable Facts, Illustrative and Confirmatory of different Portions of Holy Scripture.* By the Rev. J. LEIFCHILD, D.D., with a Preface by his Son. (London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1869.) Mr. Leifchild tells us in his preface, "This volume may be regarded as now 'first published, for although it was actually printed in 1860, yet the edition was very small, and was limited 'to a circle of subscribers amongst the author's private 'friends, and even these did not receive all the copies 'which they had requested.'" Mr. Leifchild apologises, somewhat unnecessarily, for the lack of literature in his father's volume, and speaks of the style as deficient in vigour; he seems to have overlooked the weakness and want of taste in his own preface.

*A Shakespearian Grammar.* By E. A. ABBOTT, M.A. (London: Macmillan and Co. 1869.) This attempt to illustrate some of the differences between Elizabethan and Modern English will be of great service in schools where Shakespeare is used as a class-book. The differences of idiom are more perplexing and more frequent than the mere verbal difficulties, and the object of this work is to furnish students of Shakespeare and Bacon with a short systematic account of some points of difference between Elizabethan syntax and our own. The disorderly and apparently inexplicable anomalies are carefully examined and arranged, and the difficulties experienced in teaching pupils to read Shakespearian verse correctly, and to analyse a metaphorical expression, have induced the author to add a few pages on Shakespeare's prosody, and on the use of simile and metaphor. The "Notes and Questions," at the end of the volume, on "Macbeth," Act. iii., will show the student how to work the grammar. Mr. Abbott has broken fresh ground and deserves great credit for his valuable and original book.

*The Seven Curses of London.* By JAMES GREENWOOD, the "Amateur Casual." (London: Stanley Rivers and Co. 1869.) Under a somewhat sensational title, Mr. Greenwood has here brought together a large amount of information relating to metropolitan poverty, vice, and crime, but the value of the work is partially diminished by the insertion of lengthy extracts from the daily papers, some of which are rather out of place; for instance, the account of the "Wrens of the Curragh," originally published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Where he gives the results of his own investigations and experiences, Mr. Greenwood is most successful, certainly most interesting. Perhaps the work contains little which has not previously been made public through the instrumentality of city missionaries, social reformers, and others who have devoted themselves to the work of ameliorating the condition of the labouring poor resident in the metropolis, but Mr. Greenwood has contrived to present it in more readable guise than the public is generally accustomed to. Some of the social evils to which he alludes might be speedily suppressed by the united action of the legislature and the public. Others would be found less susceptible of ameliorative treatment, but in all some improvement might be effected. Still, a perusal of the work leaves a saddening influence on the mind. It is terrible to think that with all our numerous religious organisations, with all our social agencies, there should exist so much of vice and crime in our great metropolis, a hideous and loathsome ulcer, festering in foul corruption beneath the seeming brightness and prosperity of which we are so proud of boasting. But until the churches learn to fulfil their real duties, until the feuds of sectarianism become forgotten in the attempt to realise the true spirit of Christianity, it is to be feared that the "Seven Curses of London" will remain a sad and painful reality.

Verse 21, chap. vii., of Ezra, contains every letter of the English alphabet. It is perhaps not so well known that verse 8, chap. iii., of Zephaniah, contains every letter, including finals, of the Hebrew, as well as every vowel sound, and also the different form of the Sheva.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

## Miscellaneous.

**ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.**—The nomination for Antrim took place yesterday, the candidates being Sir Shafto Adair (Liberal), and Captain Seymour Conservative). The show of hands, as might have been expected, was in favour of the latter. The disturbance created by the Conservative mob is described as disgraceful, and scarcely a word of Sir Shafto Adair's speech could be heard. The polling takes place on Thursday (to-morrow), and a very close contest is likely to ensue.

Mr. James C. Traill has issued an address to the electors of Caithness, offering himself as a candidate for the county. He promises, if elected, to give a steady support to the present Ministry. Mr. Traill has arrived at Wick, and is pursuing his canvass. Sir John G. Tollemache Sinclair has announced his intention of contesting the seat with Mr. Traill. It is not yet said under what auspices Sir John comes forward, but it is believed that nearly all the proprietary influence of the county will go against him. There is a vacancy for Tipperary County, owing to the death of Mr. George Moore.

**THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE.**—It has been arranged that the International Boat Race shall take place on Friday, the 27th inst. The start will be made about five o'clock in the afternoon, and with fine weather the attendance promises to rival any which has gathered on the banks of the Thames at any of the races between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., has consented to act as referee. Mr. Chitty, the umpire of the Oxford and Cambridge match, will stand as umpire for Oxford. Both crews exercise on the river almost daily.

**ABUNDANCE OF FISH ON THE IRISH COAST.**—A correspondent of a Dublin paper, writing from Killybegs, says that for months Donegal Bay has been literally alive with salmon, mackerel, herrings, sprats, and a variety of other fish. A few days ago a fisherman took at one draught 200 salmon, while of mackerel as many as 7,000 have been taken in a single evening. Recently, owing probably to the abundance of fish, several whales have visited the bay, as well as some specimens of the mis-shapen monster the sunfish. One of the latter was captured but as a rule the local fishermen are too poor to avail themselves as freely as they might of the singular abundance of fish and marine mammals in their bay.

**RATES FOR SUNDAY AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—Mr. Hadfield, M.P., has taken the opinion of Mr. H. H. Dodgson, of the Temple, as to whether under the Act recently passed for exempting Sunday and Ragged Schools from rating such schools must be exempted, or whether it is to be left to the discretion of the local authorities to exempt them or not. Counsel inclines to the former view, but he says there is so great room for doubt as to the meaning of the Act, that it requires the judgment of a court of law to settle it. Evidently the intention of the legislature was that the local authorities should exercise a discretion in the matter.

The Dublin Town Council on Monday appointed a "committee of the whole House" to prepare congratulatory addresses to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Spencer, and a vote of thanks to Sir John Gray, M.P., on the passing of the Church Act. The Liberal party, it was said, have for the first time "declared that Ireland should be governed for the benefit of her people." Some members thought they should concern themselves more about a Land Bill than preparing addresses of congratulation. Others insisted that it was the duty of representatives of the metropolis of the country to take the opportunity which the presentation of the address would give to state to the Government that they would have their support for the promised Land Bill.

**A LONDON "DEN."**—A sad state of things was brought to light by an inquest held by Dr. Hardwicke on Friday. An elderly man, a compositor named Ross, residing in Eyre-street-hill, Leather-lane, had a broken earthenware vessel thrown at his head, which caused severe injuries, from which he has just died. A witness who knew all the facts was summoned to the inquest, but refused to attend, and had to be conveyed by a policeman, the reason assigned that the coffee-pot which caused the man's death was thrown by a boy, and that he was one of a gang who had threatened to waylay the witness if she gave evidence. It appeared, indeed, that a gang of ruffian boys kept the neighborhood in a state of terror. The coroner and jury were insulted as they passed along the street, and a medical officer was assailed. In the end it was necessary to adjourn the inquiry, orders being given to apprehend the boy who had caused Mr. Ross's death.

**ORANGE LOYALTY.**—A great Orange demonstration was held at Hilton Park, Clones, on Saturday. Thirty thousand persons were present, representing one hundred and forty lodges. Resolutions were passed condemning the Government for dismissing the High Sheriff of Monaghan; also condemning the Irish Church Act, and the Party Processions Act. There was a slight affray with Orangemen at Ballybay, but no serious disturbance. At a recent meeting of the Birkenhead lodge it was announced that no more toasts in honour of the Queen or the Prince of Wales were to be drunk, owing to the "shameful manner" in which the Coronation Oath had been violated by her Majesty's sanction to the Irish Church Bill. For the future, it was declared, the society would be a religious body only, "in independence of any State or Power." The health of the Duke of Edinburgh was duly honoured, and afterwards the



"pious, glorious, and immortal memory of William III."

**MR. CHARLES DICKENS AND THE DANCING BEARS.**—A few days since a party of excursionists from Chatham has been spending the day in the vicinity of Mr. Dickens's residence, Gad's-hill, near Rochester, when on their return in the evening they fell in with a couple of dancing bears which were going through their performances in the road in front of Mr. Dickens's house. The enjoyments of the day having had their customary effect on the excursionists, one of the men, more elated than his companions, insisted on joining the bears in their performances, and dancing with them, the keepers in vain attempting to prevent him. At length, with the intention of causing him to desist, the keeper removed the muzzle of one of the bears, but this failed to stop the dancer. By this time a great crowd had assembled, when Mr. Dickens, seeing the serious turn matters were assuming, appeared on the scene, and himself assisted in remounting the bear, at the same time good-humouredly addressing the crowd, and restoring peace between the enraged keepers of the bears and the author of the too serious frolic.

**LORD STANLEY, M.P., ON THE LAND QUESTION.**—Speaking from the chair at the Southport Agricultural meeting, Lord Stanley adverted to the approaching agitation of the land question. The threefold system of landlord, tenant, and labourer was, he thought, economically the best and the most productive. The requirements of modern farming made it impracticable for men to own the land they cultivate—to substitute proprietorships for tenancies. There was a school of thinkers, amiable and kind-hearted men, who desire that; but, in his opinion, it would not be going forward, but going back. "It is ignoring, as I conceive," he said, "all the tendencies and requirements of modern industrial life. I think our three-fold system of landlord, tenant, and labourer, is economically the best and the most productive, and if the tenant be guarded, as I think he always ought to be if he desires it, by leases and agreements, fairly framed in the interest of both parties, I see nothing in the system which involves any other dependence than the system of not one-sided but mutual dependence, which must exist and which ought to exist in a civilised country between every class and every other class."

**INCONGRUOUS MEMORIALS IN PROTESTANT CATHEDRALS.**—Foreigners have often been surprised at the incongruous exhibition in Protestant cathedrals, afforded by the great prominence given to monuments of warriors. Even under the old Jewish dispensation, David was not permitted to erect the temple at Jerusalem, because he was "a man of blood." How peculiarly inconsistent, then, with the temples of the Prince of Peace must be these abounding monuments of human slaughter. The late Mr. Cobden thus wrote on this subject:—"The war spirit is displayed in our fondness for erecting monuments to warriors, even at the doors of our marts of commerce; in the frequent memorials of our battles; in the names of bridges, streets, and omnibuses; but, above all, in the display which public opinion tolerates in our Metropolitan Cathedral (St. Paul's), whose walls are decorated with bas-reliefs of battle-scenes, of storming of towns, and charges of bayonets, where horses and riders, ships, cannon and musketry, realise by turns, in a Christian temple, the fierce struggle of the siege and the battle-field. I have visited, I believe, all the great Christian temples in the capitals of Europe; but my memory fails me, if I saw anything to compare with it. Mr. Layard has brought us some very similar works of art from Nineveh, but he has not informed us that they were found in Christian churches."

**ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869.**—The following notice has been issued by the commissioners to the governing bodies, trustees, and managers of all endowed schools falling within the Act:—"For the convenience of those interested in the schools, the commissioners desire to give the following information in the most public manner possible. The commissioners have a temporary office at 2, Victoria-street, Westminster. It will not be possible to organise their permanent office for the transaction of detailed business, or for attention to individual cases, till at least the latter end of October. In the meantime notices from the governing bodies who, under section 32 of the Act, have the right to initiate schemes, will be received at the temporary office, and acknowledged from thence, and such information and suggestions as in the present stage of matters the commissioners are able to supply will be supplied. The commissioners wish to add that it will be impossible for them to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner without learning not only the needs and resources, but the wishes and feelings, of the different localities in which schools are situated, and without active co-operation on the part of those who take an interest in education, and to whose hands it must ultimately be committed. They therefore wish to invite all persons interested in schools, whether having a statutory right or not, to send in the course of the next few months any communication which may occur to them as being useful for the guidance and information of the commissioners."

**OPPOSITION TO VACCINATION.**—However true it may be, as Mr. Paget, the magistrate, said yesterday, that the "greatest and wisest men of all nations approve of and strongly recommend vaccination," that "the highest in the land have their children vaccinated," and—what is more to the purpose perhaps—that compulsory vaccination is part of the law

of England, it is clearly becoming more and more necessary that the public should be reassured as to the merits of the process. Explain it how we may, the fact is that for many years past a strong distrust of vaccination has been spreading, a distrust which in every case is believed to have good grounds in actual experience and observation. Inquire, not among the "highest in the land," perhaps, but amongst the poorer classes, and you will find almost every woman abounding in instances of healthy children destroyed by vaccination. It is not often alleged that the children die of the process; what you commonly hear is that "they were never the same afterwards"—were never well again. So general is this conviction, so fast is it spreading, it rears upon grounds of such painful experience (as they who hold it say), that we may confidently look for increased evasion and defiance of the law. Dread of a fine will not weigh much with men and women who believe the health of their little ones to be at stake; and we may even find parents going to prison, like the poor woman who was dealt with by Mr. Paget yesterday, rather than subject one child to a process which they believe killed another. Something must be done to reassure the public mind on this subject, or presently it will give us trouble. When the law conflicts with domestic instincts and affections, the sooner the misunderstanding is cleared up the better.—*Pull Mall Gazette.*

**NOCTURNAL NOISES IN LONDON.**—"M. D.," writing to the *Times*, complains of the eternal noise which fills the streets of London through the small hours of the night. He points out that insanity is rapidly increasing; and that the doctors are more busy every year with diseases of the nervous system, all arising from loss of sleep consequent on the continual disturbance in the streets from night to morning. To the sick it is simply murder. With proper police regulations, he asserts, the noisiest place in London can be kept comparatively quiet; as is the case in the main thoroughfare through Smithfield Market, where two policemen are placed to stop all unpleasant noises. The *Daily News* says it is full time that this growing nuisance should be abated. There is no excuse whatever for their permission. The police force is doubled at night, and a mere remonstrance would usually silence a reveller, while an example or two in every district would cause a hush at once. Nor would any little extra trouble given to the police be at all labour lost. This nocturnal noise is symptomatic. It is a rudimentary form of disorder. It is lawlessness in embryo. To tolerate it is like neglecting the premonitory symptoms of a disease, or overlooking the smolderings of a fire. Disorder of one kind easily runs into disorder of another kind; noise into violence; reckless disturbance of the peace, into reckless rioting; wanton carelessness of the comfort of society into wanton indifference to its order. It is, indeed, more than probable that the lawlessness of our streets begins in these tolerated noises, and that the incipient form of the violence the police suffer is to be found in the violence they permit nocturnal ruffianism to inflict on our nerves.

**THE BAND OF HOPE MOVEMENT.**—This movement, which has for its object the promotion of temperance principles among the young, has now assumed a most important position in the philanthropic world, and, embracing a vast variety of operations. Begun in Leeds by the Rev. Jabez Tannidiffe and Mrs. Carlile, of Dublin, it has since made great progress. Its rapid spread is seen in the fact that last year 49,581 pledge cards were sold by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union alone, and other pledge cards have a large sale, thus showing that vast numbers of children must sign the pledge annually. The same society sold 28,327 melody books, besides an imposing number of other publications. Singing is earnestly cultivated by the leaders of this movement, and pure and beautiful songs and hymns are thus introduced into thousands of homes. Recently, 3,000 Band of Hope children sang in the Colston Hall, Bristol, thus emulating 5,000 little temperance choristers who sang in the Crystal Palace. The lamentable increase of drunkenness in some parts of England indicates the importance of this effort to increase national sobriety. The number of apprehensions for drunkenness in Lancashire in 1865 was not 7,000, but in 1868 they amounted to 8,700. Many of those thus apprehended were young working men, and, therefore, the very persons who might have been expected to evince the intellectual and moral benefits arising from modern education. Unfortunately, however, the beershop often destroys the work of the tutor and Sunday-school teacher. Great efforts are being made to induce both parents and children to avoid the public-house, and 1,300 meetings have been held in the course of twelve months by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union (of which Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., is president), to promote this desirable object. It is expected that in this way thousands of children will grow up sober men and women who might otherwise become the victims of intemperance.

**EXCITING SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.**—On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, the execution of Jonah Dethridge, for the wilful murder of a warder at the Portland convict establishment in March last, took place within the walls of the county prison at Dorchester. During the night the condemned man slept well, and the warders were compelled to awake him about half-past six o'clock. He ate a more hearty breakfast than on any morning since his incarceration, and seemed utterly indifferent up to

the last moment. At a quarter to eight the prison bell was tolled, and the procession, consisting of constables, gaol officials, and reporters, proceeded to the misdemeanour ward, where the convict stood with his hands behind him, and apparently in a deep reverie. He looked sullenly at Calcraft during the process of pinioning, but never manifested the slightest symptom of fear. On reaching the yard where the scaffold had been erected, he made an effort to run up the steps, but his bonds prevented him, and he fell heavily against the railings. He was then assisted up by Calcraft, and placed himself under the beam with the utmost self-possession. The Rev. J. Mann ascended the scaffold quickly, took Dethridge by the hand, and in an earnest tone said, "Try to pray; pray to the Lord to have mercy on you." The cap was not low enough to obstruct Dethridge's utterance, and he exclaimed in a rather fierce tone, "Who must I pray to? who has brought me here? That is what I want to know. Has God brought me here?" Mr. Mann, imploringly—"I want you to try to be saved. The Lord have mercy upon you!" Calcraft then pulled the cap entirely over his face, and Dethridge exclaimed, "What are these men here now, and what are they come for?" Mr. Mann—"Try to pray! try to pray!" The rev. gentleman then shook hands with him, and said, "Good bye, God bless you!" and left the scaffold. To Calcraft the convict muttered, "What does he say?" Calcraft—"Pray to the Lord to save you." Dethridge (in a scornful tone)—"Pray to the Lord to save me!" Calcraft shook Dethridge's hand, uttered a formal "good-bye," and glided noiselessly down the scaffold steps to the bolt. The sentence of the law was soon carried out. Death was instantaneous.

**THE NEW BEERHOUSE ACT.**—At the opening of the Liverpool Assizes on Friday, Mr. Justice Hannen (who takes the Crown side), made some remarks upon the recent legislation with respect to beerhouses, some points of which seemed to him to be full of good promise. The former system was no doubt most ineffective; the facilities for obtaining beerhouse licences rendering the requirement that the persons applying should be of good character perfectly nugatory. So easy was it to obtain testimonials, that there was really no security that the applicants were persons of good character. Now, however, he was happy to say, there was no stereotyped form in which a man could obtain a certificate of good character, and it would be the duty of the magistrates to ascertain by investigation whether the character were good or not. Next, the power now vested in the magistrates of depriving a man in certain events of the right to keep a beerhouse, would doubtless be productive of the best results. They could deprive a man of his licence if his house became disorderly or frequented by thieves, prostitutes, and persons of bad character. Although it was not made a specific ground for depriving a man of his licence that he should habitually supply persons already drunk with more drink, yet when the question arose whether or not the house was disorderly, the man who was proved to have repeatedly supplied persons already drunk with more drink would afford the most cogent evidence that his house was disorderly, inasmuch as nothing so much tended to disorder as such a practice. Another excellent provision was that not only should a person who kept his house open after the proper hour be liable to a fine but that those persons who were found there should also be liable. In conclusion, his lordship said that they must not be disappointed if the good results of the recent legislation were neither immediate nor even speedy. A change in the habits of the people would be a work of time, and his own belief was that no great change would take place until not only the facilities but the inclination for drinking were diminished. The latter could only be achieved by the education of the masses, by enlarging their minds, and improving their tastes and amusements.

### Gleanings.

How is it that the mouths of rivers are larger than their heads?

As a man drinks he generally grows reckless: in his case the more drams the fewer scruples.

A number of French female velocipedists and bicyclists have appeared in London.

If all the world's a stage, and men and women merely players, where are the audience and orchestra to come from?

Mr. Jones writes to a friend, and closes by saying—"I am glad to be able to say that my wife is recovering slowly."

"Them soldiers must be an awful dishonest set," said an old lady, "for not a night seems to pass that some sentry is not relieved of his watch."

A nigger's instructions for putting on a coat were—"Fust de right arm, den de lef, den gib one general convulshun."

The foot-and-mouth disease has broken out amongst the cattle in Northumberland, and is spreading very fast.

Last week, a fine young girl died from the effects of a sting by a wasp, in the county of Westmeath, Ireland.

Josh Billings says, "When a young man ain't good for anything else, I like to see him carry a gold-headed cane. If he can't buy a cane let him part his hair in the middle."

It is stated that Finlen will shortly sail from Liverpool to the United States. Previously to doing so, he is to receive a testimonial from his London admirers.



"Weigh your words," said a man to a fellow who was blustering away in a towering passion at another. "They won't weigh much if he does," said the antagonist, coolly.

So little is the Geelong gaul required for the ordinary purposes of a prison, that three out of the four wings which compose it are undergoing alterations, with the view of turning them into an industrial school.

A learned lady, the other evening, astonished the company by asking for the "loan of a diminutive argentine truncative cone, convex on its summit, and semiperforated with symmetrical indentations." She wanted a thimble.

At Ramsgate on Sunday, there was a perfect plague of "lady-birds" at that place. The air in certain parts was literally darkened. Shrubs and trees were covered, and even the shipping did not escape.

A teacher wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts its shell when it has outgrown it, said, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothe's? You throw them aside, don't you?" "Oh, no!" replied the little one, "we let out the tucks!"

A little girl in Pennsylvania was reproved for playing outdoors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable innocence, she replied, "Why, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em." Grandma took time to think.

The Dean of Windsor has done away with a great scandal. He has issued notices that St. George's Chapel will in future be open to visitors every weekday from twelve till four, and that the officials are forbidden to receive any gratuity.

A baker once advertised, "That as all men need bread, he wishes the public to know that he kneads it. He is desirous of feeding all who are hungry, and hopes his good works may be in the mouth of every one. He is well disposed towards all men, and the best bred people among us will find him, he hopes, one of the best bread men in the city."

**A NEW AUTOMATON.**—A wonderful piece of machinery is now being exhibited at Prague, by the executors of Herr Faber, the inventor, formerly a distinguished mechanician at Vienna. It is now about thirty years since Faber made a rough model of his automaton. The latter is a piece of machinery which articulates very perfectly every letter of the German alphabet; it can be made to say words, and even short phrases. The sounds produced resemble the voice of a man; they are emitted when a keyboard, like that of a piano, is played upon.

**DR. RICHARDSON AND HIS PAINLESS KNIFE.**—At the recent meeting of the British Medical Association, Dr. W. B. Richardson, F.R.S., exhibited what he is pleased to call a "painless knife." With great ingenuity the doctor has taken advantage of the fact that rapidity of injury prevents the sensation of pain. He constructs a circular knife, which by mechanism in the handle is made to revolve. Twenty-five revolutions per second suffice to attain the object. To the delectation of his audience, Dr. Richardson, we are told, "was able to cut the ears of a rabbit into strips while the creature was contentedly munching green-stuff in entire ignorance of the way in which it was being injured." The above statement was made by the *Times*. Dr. Richardson, however, writes to deny its accuracy. "No such experiment," he writes, "was performed at all, and no animal whatever was subjected to experiment. I was prepared, certainly, and anxious, to make an experiment by way of illustration on my own body, but I was unfortunately prevented, at the last moment, by an accidental breakage of the instrument, from carrying out the demonstration. The exposition of the method, therefore, was from beginning to end merely verbal. The communication I made to the Association was simply intended to explain the fact that by giving extreme velocity to a cutting instrument the physiologist could prevent the knowledge or consciousness of pain in incising living parts, such as the skin, and to suggest that the instrument might be made so portable that every surgeon could carry in his pocket a knife by which he could open abscesses, divide carbuncles, and perform daily many other painful minor operations without the danger or trouble of administering anaesthetics by inhalation, and even without the trouble of using ether spray, and this painlessly and within a second of time." The evidence on which the suggestion was offered on behalf of the human subject was based exclusively on experiences made on my own body (experiences I am ready to repeat), and the reference made to the inferior animals was meant not to their injury, but to convey that they too might be secured immunity to pain by the same method; in proof of which I noted that a rabbit subjected to the same ordeal as myself was as unconscious as myself; and I expressed a belief, though I did not attempt or think of attempting its demonstration, that even a part of an animal, such as a finger of the human subject or the ear of a rabbit, if it were necessary, might be partly or altogether amputated by intensely rapid cutting without consciousness of pain."

**THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.**—There is never any mistaking Mr. Lowe. He is an *Albino*, and the most near-sighted of men; so near-sighted, indeed, that the story goes that this was the ecclesiastical blemish that prevented his obtaining ordination at Oxford. He will there be long remembered as a private tutor with an enormous amount of business; and he candidly told the Oxford University Commissioners that he took more pupils than was good either for himself or for them. Seeing the

avenues to distinction so crowded as to be virtually closed, Mr. Lowe, the same year that he was called to the bar, went out to Australia to practise, and there obtained a large share both of barristerial and senatorial renown. When, after eight years, he returned to England and sent a clever leader to the *Times*, the sagacious conductors of the *Journal* at once perceived the great value of their ally, and retained him to write as many leaders as he chose. With his usual happiness in the attainment of his means, he was speedily elected for Kidderminster. When he first rose to address the House, apparently a silvery octogenarian, but in reality having hardly closed his eighth lustrum, a murmur of "The *Times*, the *Times*," went round, but he was listened to with the greatest attention. He fully vindicated his Australian reputation and the fame of the great journal with which he was connected. It was a success as easy as it was brilliant. He had a pitiless force of argument—the chain of argument being as complete as a demonstration of Euclid's—and a manner perfectly self-possessed. As he picks his way down to Westminster with rapid, quiet steps, the eyes blinking, the lips moving, he is constructing those terse, pointed sentences, which will arouse an incessant storm of laughter and applause. The habitual expression of his face has been defined as a mixture between a sneer and a giggle; and it is a joke against him that when other members devour oranges in the House he prefers lemons. Mr. Lowe is popularly said to be a man without a heart, or, rather, one whose heart is a mere bit of muscular tissue. Admiring his genius and moral courage, I must regret his unpopularity, which it is not wise for him almost to court as he does. Most people felt a little jubilation when they saw the stately manner in which Mr. Disraeli, to whom Mr. Lowe is always a *bête noir*, administered a rebuke to him the other day at the Trinity House dinner. It is impossible in this country that any man should ever make his mark as a popular statesman without being a man capable of genuine sympathy. It is much to be intensely clever; but intense cleverness alone never moved the national heart. To all outward seeming Mr. Lowe is incapable of sympathy. It is said that his manner of receiving a deputation is becoming a standard joke. He goes on reading his correspondence, which is so immense that it must necessarily leave him very little leisure, holding the papers close to his eye; and if he is asked a question his answer invariably is, "I don't know. I shouldn't tell you if I did. It is very wrong of you to ask the question." The other day a deputation, consisting of managers and clerks of savings-banks, came to him, pointing out that their vocation may soon be gone, that these institutions would cease to exist. "And why should they exist?" asked Mr. Lowe. The answer was worthy of Cardinal Richelieu. When a poor man pleaded that "a man must live"; "Je ne vois pas la nécessité," said the Cardinal.—*Sketches in the House of Commons in "London Society."*

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**CRAIG.**—August 1, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Craig, Congregational minister, of twins—son and daughter—only survived a few hours.  
**NEAVE.**—August 5, at Beaminster, the wife of the Rev. T. Neave, of a son.  
**NEVILLE.**—August 7, the wife of the Rev. Christopher Neville, of Thorney, North, of a daughter.  
**WINTER.**—August 12, at Stratford-on-Avon, the wife of Mr. Fred. Winter, of a son.  
**BARRETT.**—August 16, at Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Barrett, B.A., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

**CORBIN-HARDY.**—June 16, at St. Michael's, Mitcham, South Australia, by the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, Thomas Wilson Corbin, M.R.C.S. Eng. son of the Rev. John Corbin, of Hornsey, London, to Laura Mary Louisa, daughter of Alfred Hardy, Esq., of Adelaide.  
**NAYLOR-NEWELL.**—August 7, at the Methodist Free Church, Bridge-street, Bradford, by the Rev. Mr. Edmondson, Mr. John Smith Naylor, to Martha, daughter of Mr. James Newell, builder, of Fudsey.  
**WILLIS-BLACKWELL.**—August 10, at the Baptist Chapel, Unstaple, by the Rev. D. Gould, Frederick Masters, fourth son of W. Willis, Esq., of Luton, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late James William Blackwell, Esq., of Unstaple.  
**PRATLEY-KIDGELL.**—August 10, at the Baptist Chapel, King's-road, Reading, by the Rev. C. M. Longhurst, Mr. William Pratley, to Fanny Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. John Kidgell, both of Reading.  
**CALN-PORRITT.**—August 11, at Stubbins Congregational Church, by the Rev. George Gill, of Burnley, the Rev. Thomas Caln, minister of the Church, to Mary Hannah, daughter of James Porritt, Esq., of Stubbins Vale House, near Ramotham.  
**WHITAKER-TUCKER.**—August 11, at Camden-road Chapel, Holloway, by the father of the bride, Philip Jones Whitaker, of 23, South Villas, Camden-square, N.W., to Amelia Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Tucker, B.A., of 29, Hilldrop-road, N. No cards.  
**BURN-WHITE.**—August 11, at Paddington Congregational Church, Marylebone-road, by the Rev. Geo. Douglas Macgregor, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Anderson, of Tooting, Mr. Robert Thomas Barr, of Westbourne-place, Paddington, to Charlotte, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. Wm. White, of 315, Oxford-street.  
**CHALMERS-ALLAN.**—August 11, at the English Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, London, by the Rev. Professor Chalmers, D.D., John Gray Chalmers, Esq., *Aberdeen Journal*, to Joanna Margaret, widow of the late Rev. Alex. Allan, Newmachar, Aberdeen-shire.  
**BROWN-STRATFORD.**—August 11, at the Independent Chapel, Anvil-street, Bristol, by the father of the bride, the Rev. D. A. Brown, of Lulworth, Dorsetshire, to Marianne, only daughter of the Rev. James Stratford.  
**PANKHURST-CHANDLER.**—August 11, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, by the Rev. J. Wigner, Mr. Charles William C. Pankhurst, of Kennington, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. W. G. Chandler, of Waltham Cottages, Warner-road, Camberwell.  
**HEPWORTH-HUNT.**—August 12, at Myrtle-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, Thomas

Mark, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Simpson Hepworth, of Knottling, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Henry Hunt, of Liverpool.

**LESTER-LEWIS.**—August 12, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Tottenham, London, by the Rev. W. J. Hutton, the Rev. George Lester, Wesleyan minister, Tarporley, Chester, to Ellen, second daughter of Mr. George Lewis, of Snell's Park, Upper Edmonton.

**DANFORD-TIDDY.**—August 14, at the Camberwell New-road Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. W. P. Tiddy, father of the bride, C. T. Danford, to Susan Jane Tiddy.

**HELLIWELL-POTTINGER.**—August 16, at Square-road Congregational Church, Halifax, by the Rev. C. Hingworth, Mr. Joseph Helliwell, gardener, to Miss Eliza Pottinger, both of Halifax.

### DEATHS.

**CROOKALL.**—August 4, aged ten months, Frederick William, son of the Rev. R. Crookall, Congregational minister, North-aiterton.

**HARDIN.**—August 8, Walter, infant son of the Rev. H. Hardin, Baptist minister, Wakefield, aged six months.

**SELWYN.**—August 11, at Richmond, Surrey, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, aged fifty-six.

**PICTON.**—August 12, at St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, William Gladstone, infant son of the Rev. A. Allanson Picton, M.A.

**MOORE.**—August 15, at his residence, 19, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, Charles Moore, Esq., M.P., of Moorsfort, in the county Tipperary, aged sixty-five.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, August 11.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,613,570	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	£3,884,000
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£13,613,570
	£34,613,570		£28,512,670

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£14,400,070
Reserve	£3,412,573	Other Securities	£14,014,528
Public Deposits	£3,241,871	Notes	£10,817,915
Other Deposits	£18,592,344	Gold & Silver Coin	£1,000,000
Seven Day and other Bills	£19,630		
	£40,319,207		£40,319,207

August 12, 1869.

Geo. Forster, Chief Cashier.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Flatulency, Nausea, Indigestion.—Nothing depresses the mind more rapidly, or wears out the body much faster, than a stomach incapable of fully digesting its food. Indigestion renders life so miserable that from it spring most of the suicides which daily shock our nerves. If Holloway's Pills be taken regularly for a time, and his Ointment be twice daily rubbed over the digestive organs, these melancholy symptoms will soon cease, and pleasurable thoughts succeed the dismal forebodings engendered by dyspepsia, and which drive the sufferer to misery and despair. Holloway's priceless preparations, by briskly acting on the liver, and other internal organs, have long stood prominently forward for the wonderful cures they have effected.

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 16.

The supply of English wheat was small, and we had a large arrival from abroad. The day being fine checked the activity of last week, and the stands were only partially cleared of English wheat at 1s. to 2s. above the prices of Monday last. Foreign wheat sold only in retail at a similar advance. Flour made a slow sale at a little advance. Barley is 6d. to 1s. per qr. dearer. Peas and beans were each 1s. per qr. dearer. With a large arrival of oats, there is a steady demand at an advance of 6d. per qr. since Monday. We have few cargoes arrived, and both wheat and maize meet demand at 1s. per qr. over last week's prices.

#### CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr.		Per Qr.
WHEAT—	s. d.	PEAS—	s. d.
Essex and Kent, red, old	— to —	Gray	39 to 41
Ditto new	50 58	Maple	44 45
White, old	—	White	40 44
new	54 58	Boilers	40 44
Foreign red	48 50	Foreign, boilers	40 44
white	51 54		
BARLEY—		RYE	31 32
English malting	31 34		
Chevalier	40 47	OATS—	
Distilling	35 38	English feed	36 0
Foreign	30 34	potato	32 34
MALT—		Scotch feed	—
Pale	—	potato	—
Chevalier	—	Irish black	31 34
Brown	50 58	white	31 34
BEANS—		Foreign feed	19 38
Tickle	39 41		
Harrow	43 45	FLOUR—	
Small	—	Town made	43 47
Egyptian	39 40	Country Marks	42 40
		Norfolk & Suffolk	34 36

**BREAD.**—LONDON, Saturday, August 14.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; household ditto, 5d. to 6d.

**METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Aug. 16.**—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 10,979 head. At the corresponding period in 1868 we received 11,598; in 1867, 12,940; in 1866, 17,327; and in 1865, 18,154 head. The market was well supplied with foreign cattle. The trade on the whole was quiet, but sheep were steady in value. The show of English beasts rather more extensive. A want of animation characterised the inquiry for all breeds, but no reduction took place in prices. The best Scots, &c., sold at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received about 2,000 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; from Scotland, 3 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 50 oxen. With a falling off in the supply of sheep, increased firmness was noticed in the demand for all breeds, and choice stock commanded rather more money. The best Downs and half-breeds sold at 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. Lambs were dull, at from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d. per 8lbs. Calves sold quietly at about previous quotations. Pigs were in limited request at late currencies.

### SMITHFIELD MEAT MARKET, Monday, August 16.

Fair supplies of meat have been on sale. The trade has ruled quiet, at about late rates:—

	s. d.		s. d.
Inferior beef	3 4 to 3 10	Inf. mutton	3 6 4 8
Middling ditto	4 0 4 4	Middling ditto	4 4 4 8
Prime large do.	4 6 4 8	Prime ditto	4 10 4 12
Do, small do.	4 10 5 0	Veal	4 6 4 8
Large pork	4 0 4 4	Small pork	4 4 4 8
		Lamb, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.	



**BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, August 16.**—During the past week the bing has made but slow progress, owing to the low temperature, and although freshened up by the recent rains, and now comparatively free from vermin, the burr in the favoured gardens has not bloomed as expected, and the result must be a short and partial crop. Our market continues very sluggish, with lower quotations on most descriptions, both home and foreign. The first pocket of 1869 hops, grown by Mr. George Newham, of Breckley, was received, and sold by us on Saturday last to Mr. T. M. Hopkins, Worcester, at 10s. per cwt. The quality was very fair for first pickings. Continental reports are more favourable in Belgian and French districts; a slight improvement is also observable in Bavaria and Bohemia. American advices to the 4th inst report the crop as progressing satisfactorily. Market quiet. Mid and East Kent, 21. 10s. to 24. 10s.; West of Kent, 21. 5s. to 24. 10s.; Sussex, 21. 2s. 10s. to 24. 10s.; Farnham, 21. 10s. to 24. 10s.; Country, 21. 10s. to 24. 10s.; Bavarians, 21. 2s. 10s. to 24. 10s.; Belgians, 21. 2s. 10s. to 24. 10s.; Yearlings, 21. 2s. 10s. to 24. 10s.; Americans, 21. 5s. to 24. 10s. The import of foreign hops into London last week consisted of 129 bales from Antwerp and 28 bales from Bremen.

**PROVISIONS, Monday, August 16.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,408 firkins butter, and 3,615 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 26,271 packages butter, and 1,729 bales bacon. The foreign butter market has ruled steady, with a fair demand, without any material change in prices. The high prices have caused some inquiry for Irish, and sales of fine Glenasmole made 110s. free on board. Corks and Limericks also met some buyers. In the bacon market we have little or no change to notice; the demand is not quite so active. Lard sold at an advance of 2s. per cwt.

**POTATOES. — BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS. — Monday, Aug. 16.**—The supply of potatoes is good. The demand has been only to a moderate extent, at our quotations. The import into London last week consisted of 40 tons from Antwerp, 96 Bunsen, 500 boxes 29 casks Oberbourg, 225 casks 116 sacks 162 barrels Dunkirk, 57 bags Calais, 50 tons Le Vivier, and 54 bags from Rotterdam. English Shaws, 80s. 90s. per ton; English Hegents, 90s. to 105s.; French, 60s. to 70s.

**SEED, Monday, Aug. 16.**—English cloverseed was in limited supply, and prices were firmly supported. Foreign qualities remain firm and saleable at fully former rates. Trefoil was unaltered in value. The old saleable at full rates. New trifolium was held rather higher than last week. Oenaryseed remains scarce and dear. New English rapeseed was quite as dear for dry parcels.

**WOOL, Monday, Aug. 16.**—The market remains very firm for all qualities, although the amount of business passing is not extensive, attention being chiefly directed to the public sales of colonial produce now in progress. Prices have been well maintained.

**OIL, Monday, August 16.**—In the market for linseed oil the business done has been steady, at full prices. For rape there has been a healthy demand at enhanced rates. Palm has sold at very full prices, and other oils have been freely dealt in.

**TALLOW, Monday, August 16.**—The trade has continued quiet. Y.O. on the spot, 45s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 44s. net cash.

**COAL, Monday, August 16.**—Market without alteration from last day. Huttons 12s. 6d.; Huttons South 12s. 3d.; Huttons Russell 12s.; Harwell 12s. 3d.; Hartlepool (original) 12s. 6d.; Hartlepool East, 12s. 3d.; Hartlepool, 17s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 17s. 6d.; Holywell Main, 12s.; Hartley's, 14s. 3d. Ships fresh arrived, 38; ships left from last day, 14—total, 52. Ships at sea, 45.

## Advertisements.

**PROFESSOR PEPPER'S Lecture on the GREAT LIGHTNING INDUCTORIUM, as delivered before their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Louise and Beatrice. — MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq. — The "ASTRO-METROSCOPE" — Woodbury's "Photo-Relief Process" — DORE'S Pictures of "Elaine." — Stokes on Memory. — At the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — One Shilling.**

**BIBLE CHRISTIAN JUBILEE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, EAST ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON, N.E.**

THE MEMORIAL STONE of the aforesaid Chapel will be laid on TUESDAY, August 24th, 1869, at Three o'clock, p.m., by G. GOWLAND, Esq.

A PUBLIC TEA will be provided in the Schoolroom of the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, NEW NORTH-ROAD (kindly lent for the occasion), at half-past Five o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL at Seven o'clock. S. J. WAY, Esq., Barrister (recently arrived from Australia), will preside. The Revs. J. Thorne, F. W. Bourne, J. McKenny, W. Cooke, D.D., W. Reed, J. Grigby, and J. Boyle; G. Gowland, S. R. Pattison, T. Turner, W. Denness, T. Church, and W. Good, Esq., are expected to take part in the services of the day.

Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., may be sent to the National Provincial Bank, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within, or to Rev. I. B. Vanstone, 32, Nichols-square, Hackney-road, N.E.

N.B.—Omnibuses from Chelsea, Charing-cross, Ludgate-hill, the Bank, Old Kent-road, London-bridge, and Islington, put passengers down at the "Sturt Arms," opposite the Chapel ground.

**EDUCATION. — 13, PARK-TERRACE, Highbury, London, N.**—The Misses SCOTT (successors to Miss M'Laren), assisted by talented English and Foreign Masters and Resident Governesses, RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES as Boarders. Prospectuses and references had on application. CLASSES RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 1st.

**PARTNERSHIP. — A FIRM of GENERAL MERCHANTS in Liverpool, transacting a lucrative and unexceptionably safe business with the Dominion of Canada, Brazil, and the East Indies, can ADMIT a GENTLEMAN having capital as JUNIOR PARTNER. Address, H. Box 40, General Post Office, Liverpool.**

**SCHOOLMASTER WANTED for a School** in connection with a Congregational Chapel in Scotland. Article 10 of Trust Deed is as follows:—"The Principal Master must be a member of the Congregational Church, and must have studied in attendance on such classes as are requisite for graduation, or be a Master of Arts of one of the Scottish Universities." Salary 100l. a year, and the fees of the School. Applications to be made to Dr. Donaldson, High School, Edinburgh.

**ORGANS. — SIX good Second-hand ORGANS, from 80l. to 150l. As the room is wanted, they WILL BE SOLD very cheap. — EDW. WADESWORTH, 98, Albert-square, Manchester.**

**IRON CHURCHES for SALE, with accommodation for Three Hundred Persons. Entirely a new principle of construction, being very easily and inexpensively removed. Re-purchased at a remunerative price, reducing the Hire of such Buildings to a moderate amount, and meeting with the requirements so much in request. — S. C. Hemming and Co., 21, Moorgate-street, City.**

**LONDON. — SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 37, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.**  
Beds from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

**THE Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A. (late Head Master of Mill Hill School) RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, at South Grove, Highgate, N.W., and, with the co-operation of resident and visiting Masters, prepares them for the Universities or Commercial life. The THIRD TERM BEGINS on the 8th SEPTEMBER. Prospectuses and Examiners' Reports forwarded on application.**

**BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.**

The SERVICES in connection with the OPENING of the SESSION will be held at BROADMEAD CHAPEL, BRISTOL, on THURSDAY, September 2nd.

12 o'clock—Address to the Students by the Rev. J. W. LANCE, of Newport.

1.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of Subscribers in the Vestry; George Edmonstone, Esq., in the Chair.

3 p.m.—Luncheon in the Schoolroom.

**LADIES' COLLEGE, ANGLESEA HOUSE, IPSWICH.**

PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

Reading, Writing, Geography, Globes, History, Literature, Arithmetic, Latin, English Grammar, Composition, and the Elements of the Natural Sciences—Miss E. F. and J. Butler.

Bible and its Literature—Mr. J. F. Alexander.  
French Language, Grammatically and Conversationally—Resident Parisienne.

German Language—Resident German Governess.

These Languages spoken also by the Principal.

Italian and German Languages—Dr. E. Christian.

Music, pianoforte, Theory, Thoro' Bass, Miss J. Butler, Mr. Wm. Norman, Mr. Lindley Nunn.

Organ—Mr. William Norman.

Singing—Mr. Lindley Nunn.

Drawing—Free Hand, Perspective, and Model Drawing.

Pencil and Crayon, Painting in Water Colours, Misses E. F. and J. Butler.

Dancing and Calisthenics (Private Class), Mr. Pratt.

The THIRD TERM will COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 21st.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to Miss Butler.

**STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES-GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

Principals, The Misses HOWARD. Resident Foreign Governesses.

THIRD TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 23.

Terms and references on application.

**MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.**

Head Master—R. F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., London.

Second Master—J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., M.A., Queen's College, Oxford. 2nd Class Hon.; B.A. Trin. Coll. Cam.; 1st Class Trip.; 1st Class Med., 1868.

Mathematics—A. WANKLYN, Esq., B.A. Sydn. Univ. Coll. Cam., 14th Wr., 1867.

The School will be re-opened on Thursday, October 7th. Apply for Admission of Pupils, to the Head Master, or to the Hon. Secretary, the

Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

**LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.**

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CONDUCTED BY THE MISSSES MIALL.

MASTERS—

French and Italian . . . . . Miss C. C. Caillart.

German . . . . . Miss Hottelinger.

Music and Singing . . . . . J. Saville Stone, Esq., Associate, Royal Academy.

Drawing and Painting . . . . . Mr. J. Hoob.

Dancing and Calisthenics . . . . . Mr. C. Smart.

Chemistry . . . . . Dr. Albert J. Bernays, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

Arithmetic . . . . . Mr. J. Hepworth.

The above branches of education are taught exclusively by the masters assigned to them. The general English education is under the immediate direction of the Principals and a competent staff of Governesses.

References to parents of pupils, and others, if required.

**HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, Thame, near Oxford.**—This School, from its establishment in 1840, has paid particular attention to those subjects required in Business. The Pupils (more than 2,000 from the above period) have excelled in "Good Writing," Arithmetic, French, Drawing, Book-keeping, Mercantile Correspondence. The best Penmanship and Drawing in the Exhibition of 1861, also the best Specimens of Book-keeping and Business Letters in the Crystal Palace during the Second Exhibition of 1862, were executed by Pupils in this School. Mr. MARSH is assisted by Six Resident Masters and Two Lady Teachers. Five Acres of private Cricket Ground.—Terms 20 Guineas; above Twelve years of age, 25 Guineas. Prospectus, with view of Premises, on application.

**BLACKPOOL—COLLEGE HOUSE SCHOOL, QUEEN'S SQUARE.**—This Establishment, on the West Coast, in one of the healthiest localities in England, combines the advantages of sea air and bathing, with superior intellectual and moral training and the comforts of home.

References:—Rev. Alex. Raleigh, D.D., London; Rev. James Spence, D.D., London; Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., St. Leonard's; John Crowsley, Esq., J.P., Halifax; Henry Lee, Esq., J.P., Manchester.

Prospectuses on application to

JAMES CROMPTON, Principal.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.**

At this School YOUNG GENTLEMEN are soundly Taught, Carefully Trained, and Liberally Fed. Mr. VERNY, the Principal of the School, has had much experience in the work of Education. The premises are large and well adapted. A Circular forwarded upon application.

**THEOBALD BROTHERS, Public Accountants, Insurance Brokers (Fire, Life, Marine, Loans), and General Financial Agents, County Chambers, 14, Cornhill, and 78, Lombard-street.**

Just published, 350 pp., crown 8vo, illustrated, cloth, 2s. 6d.; or cloth extra gilt, 3s. 6d.

**GEMS from the CORAL ISLANDS; or, Incidents in Savage and Christian Life in the South Sea Islands.**

"Admirably written; is attractive in appearance and in illustrations."—Presbyterian Witness.

"Written in an impartial and Christian spirit, and with a lively and graphic pen."—Record.

"We can heartily recommend this volume to Sunday-school teachers."—Nonconformist.

"We trust it will find its way into every house in which the missionary cause is an object of permanent regard."—Evangelical Magazine.

"One of the most interesting records of missionary labour ever issued from the press."—Freeman.

S. W. Partridge and Co., 9, Paternoster-row; Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

Just published, large crown 8vo, cloth, price 6s., post free.

**MEMORIALS of BAPTIST MISSIONARIES in JAMAICA; including Sketches of the Labours of the Moravians, Wesleyans, and early American Teachers in Jamaica, Hayti, and Trinidad, and an account of the Presbyterian and London Missionary Society's Missions. By JOHN CLARKE, Corresponding Member of the Ethnological Society, and late Missionary in Western Africa.**

"We were prepared to give a hearty welcome to these 'Memorials' when they were first announced, and now that we have read them, and are acquainted with their merits, we cordially recommend them to the perusal of our readers."—Baptist Magazine.

"Full of interest, and gives information of the labours and characters of men who deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance."—Freeman.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

Just published, price Sixpence.

**CONCURRENT ENDOWMENT and its EPISCOPAL PATRONS. By a CLERGYMAN of the CHURCH of ENGLAND.**

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

Price Twopence each.

**PRAYER; an Address for the Times,**

delivered at the Devotional Service conducted in connection with the Annual Meetings of the Bristol Association of Baptist Churches, held in Bath. By Rev. EVAN DAVIES, of Paulton, Bristol.

**UNSCRIPTURAL TEACHING, and ill-adapted Methods of Instruction. Considered in Connection with Religious Instruction. A Paper read at the Whit-Monday Conference of the North-East London Auxiliary Sunday-school Union. By Mr. JOSHUA FORSAITH.**

**SPEECH of DR. LANDELS, delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society, April 20, 1869.**

**REV. DR. BROCK'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS at the Annual Session of the Baptist Union, April, 1869.**

**CHURCH MEMBERSHIP; its Law and its Method. A Paper read at the Annual Session of the Baptist Union. By Rev. CLAYTON BAILLIE, of Islington.**

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

Price 6d., post free, 7d.

**THE COURT SUBURB MAGAZINE,**

For AUGUST, 1869,

CONTAINS—

Fulham and its Palace. By C.

The History of a Woman's Heart. By the Author of "Anne Sherwood."—(Continued.)

The Monuments of England's Heroes.

The Summers of Long Ago. By W. F. Rock.

Suburban Strolls—August. By John Clifford.

The Sea Plough and Harvest Ship. By E. A.

Stranger than Fiction.—(Continued.)

Grief's Answer to the Call of Spring. By K. Havill.

Scrap.

Kensington Studios.—J. Sidley. By F.

Too Late. By Jennie Anderson.

Kensington's Contributions to the Royal Academy. By Herbert Smith.

Literary Reviews. By F.

On Sorrento, especially its Climate.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

**SERMONS, PAMPHLETS, REPORTS, CIRCULARS, and all General Printing, executed at the "Freeman" Office.**

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

**AUTHORS ADVISED WITH as to Cost of Printing and Publishing, and the Cheapest Mode of bringing out MSS.**

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.



## Filmer's Easy Chairs, Couches, and Sofas.

### THE BEST MADE.

300 different shapes constantly on view for selection and immediate delivery. Easy Chairs made to any shape on approval.

### FILMER AND SON, UPHOLSTERERS.

31 and 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.;  
Factory, 34 and 35, Charles-street.  
An Illustrated Catalogue post free.

**SCHOOL FITTINGS.**—Messrs. BANKS and CO.'S PATENT. Revised Illustrated Price Sheet of every article required in a well-furnished School sent for three stamps.

Parsonage Works, Albert-street, Manchester.

**SHREWSBURY'S REGISTERED GAS OVEN.**  
NO GAS INSIDE!!!  
Prospectus on application. Enclose stamp.

SOLE MAKER, G. SHREWSBURY, LOWER NORWOOD.

**THREE PRIZE MEDALS,  
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.**

### PURE PICKLES,

Sauces, Jams, and Table Delicacies  
of the highest quality, manufactured by

### CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

Proprietors of Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Paste, and other Condiments.

Are sold retail in all parts of the world, and wholesale at the

Manufactory,  
**SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.**

### FIELD'S "WHITE PARAFFINE" SOAP.

A combination of the purest soap with treble refined white solid paraffine, in tablets, 8d. and 1s., is exquisitely perfumed, imparts a grateful softness and suppleness to the hand, and exerts a cooling influence on the skin peculiar to itself. See name on each tablet and wrapper. Wholesale—

J. C. & J. FIELD, 86, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

### FIELD'S "UNITED KINGDOM" SOAP.

(Registered.)

This beautiful soap is made in six varieties, viz. Cherry White and Brown Windsor, Lavender, Honey, and Glycerine, each tablet having a distinctive tint and perfume, the whole forming a combination of colour, form, and fragrance, entirely unique. Price 3d. per tablet. See the name on each. Wholesale of

J. C. & J. FIELD, 86, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

### USE ONLY THE

## GLENFIELD STARCH.

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRESS USES NO OTHER.

### KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

The celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles 8s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

## HORNIMAN'S TEA

is selected *only from the spring gathering*, and imported free from 'facing' powder; tea distinctively *strong and delicious in flavour* is thus obtained. Genuine packets are signed *W. H. Horniman & Co. LONDON.*

Prices, 2s. 8d.—3s.—3s. 4d. & 3s. 8d. per lb.

**2,538 AGENTS ARE APPOINTED—CHEMISTS, &c., in the COUNTRY—CONFECTIONERS in LONDON.**

### INDIGESTION.

### NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

A GENTLE APERIENT AND POWERFUL TONIC.

Sold Everywhere, in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

### ALPACA POMATUM.

Half-pound Jar, 1s. 6d.

Heads of Families will find this one of the purest and most economical pomades ever introduced. Egg yolk, or nursery hair-wash, half-pint, 1s. 6d.; glove-cleaning paste, enough for 100 pairs, 1s. per jar; ink solvent, removes iron mould, fruit, and ink stains from linen, &c., 1s.; ribbon of Bruges, for sweet fumigation, 1s. per yard; cold cream of roses, 1s. per jar.

At FLESSE and LUBIN's Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street.

### EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KEEP THE

FAMED TONIC BITTERS (Waters' Quinine Wine) for strengthening the system. Sold by grocers, oilmen, confectioners, &c., at 30s. per dozen. WATERS and WILLIAMS, the Original Makers, Worcester House, 38, Eastcheap, E.C.

### CHILDREN TEETHING.—At no period of

young life is more anxiety and trouble given to mothers and nurses than when children are "cutting" their teeth. The pain can be immediately relieved by applying to the gums Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup, which has stood the test for nearly half a century. It is innocent, efficacious, and acceptable to the child. None genuine without the name of "Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street," on the stamp. Sold by all chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

## M. R. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR AND COMPENSATION VALUER.

106, Cheap-side, E.C.

Every information supplied as to the various Metropolitan Improvements.

Claims against Railway and other Public Companies prepared and arranged.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY VALUED FOR PROBATE, &c.

Money obtained on Freshold or Leasehold Securities.

### GENUINE FLOUR

Super Whites (for pastry) . . . 9s. per bushel.

Best Households (for bread making) 8s. . .

Orders sent within Four Miles Carriage Free.

S. HIBBERDINE, 169, TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.**—Paris Exhibition, 1867. Two Gold Medals; Havre Exhibition, 1868. The Gold Medal. Only sort warranted perfect and genuine by Baron Liebig, the Inventor.

"A success and a boon."—Medical Press and Circular. One pint of delicious beef tea for 2½d., which costs 1s. if made from fresh meat. Cheapest and finest flavoured "stock" for soups, &c.

CAUTION.—Require Baron Liebig's signature upon every jar. Sold by all Italian Warehousemen, Grocers, Chemists, and Ship's Store Dealers.

This Extract is supplied to the British, French, Prussian, Russian, and other Governments.

**SACRAMENTAL WINE** 27s. per dozen quarts, and 14s. 6d. in pints, case and bottles included. Supplied in any quantity, whether small or large, on receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to the Importers.

F. WYNDHAM and Co., 37, Eastcheap, London.

"The steady and increasing demand for this Wine is a guarantee for its purity and excellence."—Freeman.

### KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—The

HEAD is the great director of our lives. If the brain becomes suffused with blood, or congested, thought becomes painful, headache is produced, the functions of the stomach are disturbed, and the whole system disorganised. The chief cause of insanity and melancholy is found in the action of the brain and the stomach on each other. In all such complaints at once adopt KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. Being purifiers of the whole system, all affections of the head are speedily cured by them.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

### CROSBY'S

### BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opium, Narcotics, and Squills, are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

### SELECT TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rook, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Sold wholesale and retail by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

### HUDSON'S EXTRACT OF SOAP

is the best Preparation that can be used for all Washing and Cleaning Purposes. It has wonderful detergent powers. It saves TIME, LABOUR, FUEL, and MONEY, and LATHERS FREELY in the water, which it makes so SOFT that the dirt is easily removed, and the clothes come out of the wash a beautiful colour, and not injured as they were by the hard rubbing of the old system of washing.

Sold in 1d. and ½d. packets, and 1lb. and ½lb. ditto.

### TEETH.—MR. WEBB (late with Mr. A.

Webb, Surgeon-Dentist, of 8, Grosvenor-street) constructs ARTIFICIAL TEETH on the only patented improvements in existence which give a pleasing expression to the mouth, ensure the greatest comfort in eating and speaking, and a natural appearance which positively defies detection. For tender gums, and where loose or sensitive teeth are intended to remain, this painless system will recommend itself when all others fail. Success guaranteed in every case. Inspection of specimens invited. Terms strictly moderate, and fully stated in his treatise, "Dental Mechanism and Surgery," which also explains his painless and infallible system, free by post, or on application to Mr. Webb, 27, New Bond-street. Consultations free.

### DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (Without Mercury).

The very best remedy for

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURNS, &c.

And acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., at all chemists.

### LUXURIANT WHISKERS, Moustachios,

and Eyebrows; also the removal of hair on bald patches, &c. LATREILLE'S CAPILLAIRE STIMULANTE succeeds where everything else fails. Five hundred testimonials may be seen by any person calling upon JOHN LATREILLE, 33, Lorrimer-street, Walworth; or specimens sent free by post on application.

### HOOPING COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL

EMBUCCATION. The celebrated Effectual Cure for the Hooping Cough without internal medicine. Sold by most respectable Chemists. Price 4s. per bottle. Wholesale Agent, Edwards, 38, Old Change (formerly of 67, St. Paul's), London.

### CORNS and BUNIONS.—A gentleman,

many years tormented with Corns, will be happy to afford others the information by which he obtained their complete removal in a short period, without pain or any inconvenience.—Forward address, on a stamped envelope, to P. Kingston, Esq., Church-street, Ware, Herts.

## LADIES and VISITORS to LONDON

Should pay a Visit of Inspection to the

### SHOW-ROOMS of JAMES SPENCE & CO.,

75, 77, and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

Who are now offering their new and useful

### STOCK OF NOVELTIES FOR THE SUMMER SEASON,

At such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Following are a few specialties:—Fancy Silks, with satin stripes, all colours, from 31s. 6d. for 12 yards. Good wearing Black Glaze Silks, from 35s. 6d. for 12 yards (patterns post free). Their Guinea Silk Jacket is unequalled; also Fancy Dresses, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Parasols, Ties, &c., equally cheap.

### FAMILY LINENS, FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.

### JAMES SPENCE and CO.,

75, 77, and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

### THE B. B. NEW PATENT LAWN-

MOWER, London-made, of high-class Metal Only, fitted and finished in a superior style. 10-Inch Machine, 31. 5s.; 12-Inch, 41. 5s.; 14-Inch, 51. 5s.; 16-Inch, 61. 5s. J. B. Brown and Co., 20, Cannon-street, and 148, Upper Thames-street, London.

### COAL.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and

COMPANY.—Best Coals only.—Cash, 30s. G. J. C. and Co. sell no other than the best Wall's-end Coals, which they import direct from the pits, both by sea and rail. For domestic purposes, these coals are the cleanest, the most durable, and the cheapest in the end, whether for the dining room, for the drawing room, or for the kitchen. Vendors to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—13, Cornhill; Eaton Wharf, Finslow (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel); Finslow Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Sunderland Wharf, Peckham; Durham Wharf, Wandsworth (Office, 108, High-street); also at Brighton at local prices. CAUTION.—G. J. C. and Co., employ no Agents elsewhere, entitled to use their name.

### COALS.—LEA & CO.'S Lowest Summer

Prices.—Hendon or Lambton Wall's-end, by screw steamers and railway, 23s.; Hartlepool, 22s.; East Wigan, 22s.; best Silkestone, 21s.; new Silkestone, 20s.; Clay Cross, 21s. and 18s.; Primrose, 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; best Derby, 18s.; Kitchen, 17s.; Cobble, 17s.; Hartley, 17s.; Neta, 15s.; Tansfield Moor, 20s.; small, 12s. Coke, 10s. per 12 sacks. Not cash Delivered thoroughly screened. Depots, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Beckenham Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Station, King's cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents.

### BROWN and GREEN'S KITCHEN

RANGES obtained the Prize Medal at Paris; also First Class Medals at London and Dublin. They save fuel, roast in front, ventilate the kitchen, and cure smoky chimneys. London: 72, Bishopsgate Within. Manufactory, Luton.

### SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS.

### THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"

Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.

Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

### ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,

and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

### DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.

DINNEFORD AND CO.

172, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

### RUPTURES.

### BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

### WHITES' MOCMAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel springs, and the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; O. G. Cairns, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the St. George's Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to a minor Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 35, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, First Office, Piccadilly.

### NEW PATENT

### ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI- COSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage 6d. John White, Manufacturer, 35, Piccadilly, London.



**HAY FEVER—SUMMER CATARRH.**  
Antheraxanthum is the successful remedy for this distressing affection; its effect in removing the most trying symptoms is immediate.—Prepared solely by JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 170, Piccadilly; 113, Great Russell-street; and 48, Threadneedle-street.

**DR. OGILVIE'S ENGLISH DICTION-  
ARIES.** Etymological, Pronouncing, and Explanatory.

**DR. OGILVIE'S STUDENT'S DICTIONARY.**  
With about 800 Wood Engravings. Imperial 16mo, cloth, red edges, 10s. 6d.; half-bound in morocco, 13s.

"This is the best etymological dictionary we have yet seen at all within moderate compass."—Spectator.

**DR. OGILVIE'S SMALLER DICTIONARY**  
for SCHOOLS and FAMILIES contains Bible and Shakespearean words not now used. Latin, French, and Italian phrases, &c. Imperial 16mo, cloth, red edges, 5s. 6d.

"The etymological part of the work is well done, the pronunciation is clearly and correctly indicated, and the explanations, though necessarily brief, are clear and precise."—Athenaeum.

Blackie and Son, 44, Paternoster-row.

This day, price 6d.  
**A FORTY YEARS' REVIEW.** A Sermon preached on Sunday, July 4, 1869, at the King's Weigh House Chapel, By T. BIRNEY.

Macmillan and Co., London.

Now ready, price 6d.  
**THE BAPTIST MAGAZINE** for AUGUST, 1869.

CONTENTS.—Nonconformity in Old London—The Method of Creation—Quaker Annals—Damasus—Description of the German Mission in the Cole Country—On the Ants of Scripture—Every Christian a Worker—Perpetuity of the Sacred Scriptures—Vainness of London—Texts and Thoughts—Short Notes—Reviews—Intelligence—Correspondence—Missionary Herald—Chronicle of the British and Irish Baptist Home Mission.

In order to insure early and punctual delivery of the BAPTIST MAGAZINE, send Postage Stamps or Post-office Order for 6d. to Yates and Alexander, and it will be forwarded monthly, post free, for the year.

Yates and Alexander, 7, Symonds' Inn, Chancery-lane.

**2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON**  
2d. BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 51. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 67, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS,  
Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin.

New (Fourth) Edition, cloth, price 2s. 6d.

**ERUPTIONS, their REAL NATURE and**  
RATIONAL TREATMENT; with Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other reputed Specifics.  
London: T. Robinson, 227, Gray's Inn-road.

**A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.**—  
JENNER and KNEWSTUB's newly-invented Patent A B C and 1, 2, 3, Despatch Boxes. "General convenience, ready access to papers, and methodical arrangement."—Post.  
"This really valuable contrivance."—Punch. "Will meet especially the requirements of literary, legal, and official persons."—Star. "A boon to all who are in order."—Illustrated London News. "An ingenious contrivance for the arrangement of correspondence."—Telegraph. Every part has its own merit."—Athenaeum. "Entitles the inventors to the gratitude of all who keep their papers in order."—Times, Feb. 9. Price from 10s. 6d.

The ELGIN WRITING CASE, invented by Jenner and Knewstub, price from One Guinea in morocco. "The invention is a most useful one. Some honour belongs to the inventors."—Times.

23, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street.

**NEW CHAPELS and RESTORATIONS.**—  
Ministers, Deacons, and others are invited to inspect TRELOAR'S DEVOTIONAL MAT, or KNEELING CUSHION, which completely supersedes the old church hassock, with its attendant dust, dirt, and inconvenience.

Manufactory, 67, Ludgate-hill.

**CHURCH HASSOCKS SUPERSEDED by**  
TRELOAR'S DEVOTIONAL MAT, or KNEELING CUSHION, combining advantages which must lead to its universal adoption.

Manufactory, 67, Ludgate-hill.

**TRELOAR'S MOREEN and NEW RUG**  
CUSHIONS. For prices and estimates, apply at the Manufactory, 67, Ludgate-hill.

**PATENT KID GLOVES!**  
WHEELER and CO.'S OWN MAKE.

Celebrated for perfection of fit, finish, strength, and durability.

Gentlemen's, 4s. 6d.; Ladies', delicately perfumed, 4s. 6d.

Ladies' Paris Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d.; Gentlemen's, 3s.

A beautiful assortment of Glove-boxes suitable for presents.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Russian Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d. or pair.

All Gloves Post free.

WHEELER and CO., 310, REGENT-STREET, W.;  
15 and 17, POULTRY, and Corner of LOMBARD-STREET,  
City, London.

Established for upwards of Half a Century.

**TIDMAN'S SEA SALT** invigorates the System, fortifies the Constitution, braces the Nerves, and prevents cold. A daily bath prepared with this Salt is the surest way of eradicating Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Glandular Swelling, Weakness of the Joints, Impure Blood, Indigestion, Nervous and Skin Disorders, &c. Sold in bags and boxes by all Chemists. Beware of imitations.

**TIDMAN'S SEA SALT** brings Nature's grand remedies within the reach of all. For maintaining Children in health, a daily bath with this preparation is indispensable. No nursery should be without it. When purchasing, particularly see that each bears our trade mark, a bag on which are the words, "Tidman's Sea Salt." Tidman and Son, 10, Wormwood-street, London, E.C.

## MR. MURRAY'S LIST OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE CLASSICS.

**Dr. William Smith's Latin Course.**

**PRINCIPIA LATINA.** Part I. A First Latin Course. A Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise Book with Vocabularies. Eleventh Edition, containing the ACCIDENCE arranged for the "PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER." 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA.** Part II. Latin Reading Book. An Introduction to Ancient Mythology, Geography, Roman Antiquities and History. With Notes and a Dictionary. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA.** Part III. Latin Poetry. 1. Easy Hexameters and Pentameters. 2. Eclogues Ovidianæ. 3. Prose and Metre. 4. First Latin Verse Book. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA.** Part IV. Latin Prose Composition. Rules of Syntax, with Examples, Explanations of Synonyms, and Exercises on the Syntax. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA.** Part V. Short Tales and Anecdotes from Ancient History, for Translation into Latin Prose. 12mo. 3s.

**A LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY,**  
with a Latin-English Dictionary to Phœdrus, Cornelius Nepos, and Cæsar's "Gallic War." 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**THE STUDENT'S LATIN GRAMMAR**  
for the Upper Forms. By WM. SMITH, LL.D., and THEOPHILUS D. HALL. Post 8vo. 6s.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER LATIN**  
GRAMMAR for the Middle and Lower Forms. Abridged from the above. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S COMPLETE LATIN-  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** With Tables of the Roman Calendar, Measures, Weights, and Money. Medium 8vo. 21s.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER LATIN-  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** Abridged from the above. Square 12mo. 7s. 6d.

**KING EDWARD VI.'S FIRST LATIN**  
BOOK. The Latin Accidence; including a Short Syntax and Prosody with an English Translation. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

**KING EDWARD VI.'S LATIN**  
GRAMMAR for SCHOOLS. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**OXENHAM'S ENGLISH NOTES** for  
LATIN ELEGIACS; designed for Early Proficients in the Art of Latin Versification. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**Dr. Wm. Smith's Greek Course.**

**INITIA GRÆCA, Part I:** a First Greek Course, containing Grammar, Delectus, Exercise Book, and Vocabularies. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**INITIA GRÆCA, Part II:** a Reading Book for Young Scholars; containing short Tales, Anecdotes, Fables, Mythology, and Grecian History. With a Lexicon. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**INITIA GRÆCA, Part III:** Greek Prose Composition; containing the Rules of Syntax, with copious Examples and Exercises. 12mo. [Just ready.]

**THE STUDENT'S GREEK GRAMMAR**  
for the Upper Forms. By Professor CURTIUS. Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D. Post 8vo. 6s.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER GREEK**  
GRAMMAR, for the Middle and Lower Forms. Abridged from the above. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S CLASSICAL DIC-  
TIONARY** of Mythology, Biography, and Geography. With 750 Woodcuts. Medium 8vo. 15s.

**A SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY**  
of Mythology, Biography, and Geography. Abridged from the above. With 200 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER DIC-  
TIONARY** of GREEK and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. With 200 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**HUTTON'S PRINCIPIA GRÆCA:** an Introduction to the Study of Greek. Comprehending a Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise Book, with Vocabularies. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**MATTHIÆ'S GREEK GRAMMAR:**  
translated by BLOMFIELD. A New and Revised Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. [Just ready.]

**BUTTMAN'S LEXICOLOGUS:** a Critical Examination of the Meaning and Etymology of Passages in Greek Writers. Translated, with Notes, by FISHLAKE. 8vo. 12s.

**BUTTMAN'S IRREGULAR GREEK**  
VERBS; with all the Tenses extant—their Formation, Meaning, and Usage. Translated, with Notes, by FISHLAKE and VEWABLE. Post 8vo. 6s.

**LEATHES'S PRACTICAL HEBREW**  
GRAMMAR: with an Appendix containing the Hebrew text of Genesis i.-vi. and Psalms i.-vi. Grammatical Analysis and Vocabulary. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**MRS. MARKHAM'S HISTORY** of ENG-  
LAND, from the First Invasion by the Romans; with Con-  
versations at the end of each Chapter. New Edition continued to 1863. With 100 woodcuts. 12mo. 4s.

**MRS. MARKHAM'S HISTORY** of  
FRANCE, from the Conquest by the Gauls; with Con-  
versations at the end of each Chapter. New Edition continued to 1866. With 70 Woodcuts. 12mo. 4s.

**MRS. MARKHAM'S HISTORY** of  
GERMANY, from the Invasion of the Kingdom by the  
Romans under Marius. New Edition continued to 1868. With 50 Woodcuts. 12mo. 4s.

**Dr. William Smith's Smaller Series.**  
**A SMALLER HISTORY** of ENGLAND.  
With 68 Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**A SMALLER HISTORY** of GREECE.  
With 74 Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**A SMALLER HISTORY** of ROME.  
With 79 Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**A SMALLER CLASSICAL MYTHO-  
LOGY.** With Translations from the Ancient Poets, and  
Questions on the Work. With 90 Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**A SMALLER HISTORY** of ENGLISH  
LITERATURE, with Specimens from the Chief Writers.  
Chronologically arranged. 2 vols. 16mo. 3s. 6d. each.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

## WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office:—37, Moorgate-street, London.  
Branch Office:—69, Piccadilly, Manchester.

### TRUSTEES.

Thomas Brassey, Esq., Great George-street, Westminster.  
Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Finsbury and Woodford.  
Thomas Lambert, Esq., Short-street, Lambeth.

### DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Thomas Horatio Harris, Esq., Finsbury and Woodford.

Alfred T. Bowser, Esq., Cromwell House, Hackney.  
Philip Crellin, jun., Esq., 11, Clement's-lane, E.C.  
James Page, Esq., Nottingham.  
J. Ebenezer Saunders, Esq., F.G.S., Finsbury-circus.  
Edward Swift Stillwell, Esq., 25, Barbican.  
John Carvell Williams, Esq., 2, Serjeants'-Inn.

MODERATE RATES of Premiums—especially for young lives.  
Bonuses have been declared in 1860, 1863, and 1866.

POLICIES made payable during lifetime.

INVALID AND SECOND-CLASS LIVES insured on a new prin-  
ciple.

ALFRED T. BOWSER, Manager.

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES, Un-**  
forfeitable, Unconditional, and Unchallengeable, issued  
by the PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY (established  
1848), 62, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.; branch office, 7, King-  
street, St. James's.

The Directors of this Company, in deference to an objection  
not unfrequently urged by persons invited to assure, that the  
ordinary mode of life assurance is in their opinion defective  
or uncertain, by reason of the operation of the customary  
conditions, have resolved to promulgate the present tables,  
and to issue assurances under them which shall be absolutely  
unforfeitable, unconditional, and unchallengeable.

For the reason referred to, many persons hesitate or decline  
to assure on the ground that, in the event of inability or unwill-  
ingness to continue payment of their premiums, the assurance  
will become forfeited. To this class of the public the system  
now introduced will especially commend itself, being entirely  
free from all conditions of forfeiture on account of non-pay-  
ment of premium, or from any other cause whatever; while  
at the same time it absolutely guarantees at death, even  
when a default is made in payment of the premium, a fixed  
sum in respect of every premium paid, bearing the same pro-  
portion to the total amount assured as the number of pre-  
miums actually paid may bear to the whole number originally  
contracted to be paid.

Besides this important advantage, every policy will ex-  
pressly state what sum can at any time be withdrawn on the discon-  
tinuance of the assurance.

The assured will thus always have the option of retaining  
either an ascertained fixed sum payable at death, or, in case  
of need, of withdrawing a certain amount, according to the  
duration of the policy, such amounts being set forth on every  
policy, and rendering unnecessary any future reference to the  
Company on these points, as is the case with ordinary as-  
surances.

Creditors assuring the lives of debtors will appreciate this  
feature as one greatly protective of their interests, and it will  
likewise commend itself to bankers, capitalists, and others  
who are in the habit of making advances collaterally secured  
by life policies, as they can at any time learn, by mere inspec-  
tion, the exact value, either immediate or reversionary, of a  
policy of this description.

Every policy issued on this plan will be without any con-  
ditions as to voyaging, foreign residence, or other usual limi-  
tations. By this freedom from restrictions of all kinds, the  
objections before referred to will be entirely removed, and the  
policies will become at once positively valuable as actual  
securities.

In addition to the foregoing statement of advantages, the  
number of premiums is strictly defined. The longest term  
provided for is 25 years, and the shortest five years, as shown  
by the tables. Thus bankers, creditors, and others holding  
policies of this class as security, may always know the utmost  
amount they may be called upon to advance, so as to maintain  
the full benefit of the assurance—a matter of great importance  
where policies are held as collateral security.

It is only necessary to add that, as a consequence of the  
olicies under these tables being unforfeitable and uncon-  
ditional, they will also be unchallengeable on any ground  
whatever. They may, therefore, be aptly termed Absolute  
Security Policies.

The Prudential Assurance Company possesses an income of  
£230,000 a year, its position is unquestionable, and it obtains  
the largest amount of new business of any office in the  
kingdom.

Special Agents Wanted.

HENRY HARBEN, Secretary.

## LONDON and SUBURBAN MUTUAL BUILDING-SOCIETY.

Enrolled in 1854, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

SHARES, £25 each, may be paid in one sum, or by Monthly  
Subscription of 5s. per share.

INVESTING MEMBERS receive 5 per cent. Interest, and  
Share of Surplus Profits.

MONEY ADVANCED on MORTGAGE without premium  
for any term of years.

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Secretary.

Offices:—107A, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

## DIVIDENDS 10 to 20 PER CENT. ON OUTLAY

For Safe and Profitable Investments.

Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (post free).

The August Number now ready.

It contains all the Best-paying and Safest Stock and Share  
Investments.

CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, TRUSTEES,  
Will find the above Circular a safe, valuable, and reliable guide.

Messrs. Sharp and Co, Stock and Share Brokers,  
33, Poultry, London (Established 1852).

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

## STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT

BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house.  
Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any  
house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required  
under "The Companies' Acts, 1863 and 1867," kept in  
stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official  
Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-  
street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-  
bridge, S.E.

Published by ARTHUR MIAL, at No. 18, Boulevard-street,  
London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Wine-  
office-court, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, August 18,  
1869.